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INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XXI NO 170 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CHARGE INVALID AFTER EXPIRY OF ORDINANCES

Out Of The Gloaming.

India is making furious political progress—rushing along at break-neck pace. The pace should really be moderated in the interests of our Liberal and Moderate friends like Sir Tej and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. Otherwise they may get bewildered.

* * * *

All these years we have had Dominion Status as the ideal—of course in the distant offing. But now we have the real goods. The "seeds" are there in the White Paper. It is good that Sir Samuel Hoare discovered them, otherwise they would have gone to waste.

* * * *

It was feared that the W. P. might go to seed instead of germinating seeds, but now it has a chance of efflorescing into real Dominion Status, thanks to the higher criticism brought to bear on it by the Primate.

* * * *

Who said India was debarred from having Dominion Status even as an ideal? Not even Churchill. But honest Salisbury who wants to continue the process of bleeding India white, which his father inaugurated half-a-century ago, would not be denied.

* * * *

He insisted on calling a spade a spade, but Mr. Rangaswami and Dr. Sapru, rushing in to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Sir S. Hoare, invoked the declaration of Lord Irwin, only to get snubbed for their pains—as usual.

* * * *

Lord Irwin rose to the occasion in his immaculate Christian majesty and at once denied that he meant anything more than the "realm of ultimate purpose"—which translated into plain and honest English means bunkum.

* * * *

The British politicians said these were merely a Viceroy's words and ought to be forgotten. "Forget it!" is the slogan now for all British pledges.

* * * *

Sapru was so moved as to announce in awful and memorable tones that he would have "nothing more to do with this constitution". But as the Committee sat unmoved he didn't move either. And like the Raven in the Poem,

"Sapru never flitting
"Still is sitting, still is sitting"
and croaking (ineffectively) "Nevermore."

* * * *

The episode finished with Sir S. Hoare's protest that "I honestly believe that we are playing fair." If we equally honestly believe that he is hoaxing the boobs who have gone there, he must excuse us, for the majority is with us.

* * * *

Gandhiji says he would not hesitate to knock at the Viceregal door again. Is it this threat that is sending the Viceroy scurrying on a month's racing holiday?

* * * *

Sir S. Hoare had three chits—two from Indians and one from a previous Secretary of State for India. Fortified with these, he ought to be sure of his honesty of purpose. But somehow he feels rather wobbly about it. He should get a chit from Mahadev.

* * * *

Nazis have had another turn of good luck. This time they bagged the 80,000 marks for the relief of Jews. Hitler's New Economic Policy, we suppose, for replenishing Nazi funds.

* * * *

In India various collectors have attached various funds and relieved the financial stringency, as well as securing promotion for themselves. There is nothing new on the face of the earth!

* * * *

The Bori Bunder dame is greatly grieved at what it calls the "cold shoulder" given to Gandhiji, and it calculates with obvious mental effort that out of the 400 who had gathered at the Bombay Central, a large number must have been passengers waiting for the train.

* * * *

We should imagine at least 399 of them must have been passengers and their friends, while Gandhiji was alone stealing to his compartment amidst the execrations of the multitude. It shows the marvellous influence the "Times of India" has on the masses.

* * * *

"There was some confusion in the census figures which we quoted on Tuesday," says the Old Lady apologetically.

* * * *

The poor old dear lives in a general state of confusion what with her own sloppy memory and the members of the family all contradicting one another.

THEIR LORDSHIPS AGREE WITH DEFENCE CONTENTION

Notice Served May Be Disobeyed

Proceedings On That Charge Quashed By Allahabad High Court

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The full bench of the Allahabad High Court, consisting of Sir S. M. Suleman, Chief Justice, Sir L. G. Mukerji and Mr. Justice King, decided an important law point in the revision application of Babu Bansgopal of Fatehpur charged with offences under the Emergency Powers Ordinance 2 of 1932 read with Section 17 of Ordinance 10 of 1932 for disobeying the notice served on him and a second charge of assisting the management of an unlawful association, the District Congress Committee, Fatehpur.

AFTER THEIR EXPIRY

It appears that after the trial started and while the proceedings were going on in various courts of appeal and revision, both ordinances expired before completion of the case.

The point urged in revision by the accused was that no charge could proceed after the expiry of the ordinances and as regards the second charge, there was no legal evidence that the District Congress Committee existed.

PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.

Their Lordships held that there was considerable force in the first contention and after reviewing the law on the subject quashed the proceedings on the first charge, but refused to interfere with the trial on the second charge.—A. P.

BIG CLAIM ON AGA KHAN

London Architect Files Suit For 10,000 Sterling

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 20.

A hundred and seventy thousand sterling scheme for building the London mosque with a Hostel conceived in 1928 but abandoned last year is the subject of a lawsuit taken up by Justice Swift to-day.

Architect Sir A. B. Thomas claimed fees of 10,200 sterling against the trustees of the scheme including Chairman, Lord Headley and the Aga Khan.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated the site in west Kensingtons was acquired for 29,000 sterling and the plaintiff prepared plans but denied the arrangement of honorarium if the scheme was not proceeded with.

WANLESS SANATORIUM

Bombay Merchant Donates 50,000 For New Ward

SANGLI, July 19.

The Wanless Sanatorium, near Sangli, has received a generous donation of Rs. 50,000 in the name of the late Mr. Chunilal Sakhalchanda of Bombay. The sum will be utilised for building a general ward, operating room, X-ray room, laboratory and cottages for single patients.—A. P.

CANARD EXPOSED

No Money In Ahmedabad Visit, Says Mahatma

DENIES SPLIT REPORT

Nothing Further From His Thought Than To Anticipate Aney

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Interviewed regarding a newspaper report about disagreement between himself and Mr. Aney, Gandhiji said that nothing was further from his thought than to anticipate Mr. Aney and thus ensure publicity for his decision. Indeed the relations between Mr. Aney and himself were most cordial, and there was a spirit of mutual accommodation between the two. Moreover, Mr. Aney's statement was the outcome of consensus of opinion among the members, who were from day to day holding conference, among themselves.

NO MONEY IN IT.

Regarding the speculation that he had come to Ahmedabad to obtain funds from his millionaire friends, Gandhiji said that it was wholly wrong. His object in coming to Ahmedabad was predominently to see the Ashramites and pass as much time as he could among them. He would certainly see his old associates and friends and confer with them on the new adumbration of policy. He would also see the members of the Harijan Seva Sangha and discuss the future programme of service and try even to collect funds for the Sangha. Happily for him funds came to him wherever he went. He instanced the case of an unknown lady who put in his hands a hundred rupee note during his journey to Ahmedabad, not to speak of other small donations.—A. P.

VATICAN-GERMANY CONCORDAT SIGNED

(Special Cable.)

VATICAN CITY July 20.

The Concordat between Vatican and Germany signed by Vatican Secretary of State, Cardinal Pacelli and Von Papen.

Not For Subscribing To Congress Funds

Their Visit To Gandhiji. Purely Formal, Assure Ahmedabad Mill Agents To Press Representatives

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Gandhiji accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai visited his Ashram this afternoon.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya arrived here to-day.

Dr. Patel and Dr. Mohile, two local doctors, examined Gandhiji this evening and pronounced him to be distinctly better than what he was yesterday or at Poona.

MILL AGENTS' "FORMAL" VISIT.

Seth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, accompanied by several mill agents saw Gandhiji this evening. They assured the representative of the Associated Press that their visit was purely formal. "We have not come to subscribe funds to the Congress but to enquire about his (Gandhiji) health" said one of them.

HARIJAN DEPUTATION.

A group of local depressed class leaders also saw Gandhiji this evening and offered him fruits. Gandhiji has agreed to receive their deputation on Saturday morning.—A. P.

BURNHAM DIES IN HIS SLEEP

Reactionary Press Peer And Member Of J. P. C.

FATHER FOUNDED FAMOUS DAILY

As Member Of Simon Commission Wrote Chapter Vilifying Indian Press

LONDON, July 20.

Lord Burnham died in his sleep. He attended Tuesday's meeting of the Select Committee on India.—Reuter.

The news of his death was received while the Select Committee was sitting and caused a profound shock. Lord Burnham appeared to be in good health at its last sitting.

The Select Committee adjourned the morning session early as mark of respect.

Owing to pressure of business the Committee re-assembled in the afternoon.

REACTIONARY PRESS PEER

Viscount Burnham was the son of the famous Mr. Levi, a Jew, who founded the "Daily Telegraph" and made it the bible of the British middle-classes. He received his journalistic training on the "D. T." under his father, and such famous men as George Augustus Sala, Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Le Sage. But his aptitude was more for the business side than the editorial department. He succeeded his father, when the latter, (who had been raised to the peerage as Lord Burnham) died, and was himself created a Viscount in 1919, for valuable services connected with the European war.

He was a Tory of Tories and as reactionary as you make 'em. He filled a number of public offices of one kind or another and came to India as a member of the Simon Commission in 1928.

In that capacity he distinguished himself by contributing a special chapter to the Report, in which he vilified the Indian Press in vituperative terms which smacked of the talk in the Europeans clubs in India.

As President of the Imperial Press Conference on one occasion, he defended the action of the Government of India in muzzling the Press and said that giving freedom to the Indian Press was like allowing smoking in a powder magazine."

His connection with the "Daily Telegraph" ceased in 1927 when he sold it to a syndicate.

SPLIT BETWEEN OWNERS & WORKERS

Question Of Working Two Sides In Spinning Department

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

A split having occurred between the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association over the question of working two sides in the spinning department of all mills, the question has been referred to arbitration.

The Labour Association has threatened to stop working two sides in all mills after a certain period.—A. P.

ABBOTS MURDER CASE

High Court Confirms Death Sentence

QUETTA, July 20.

The appeal of Abdul Rahaman Misalchi, accused in the Abbots Murder Case, has been rejected by the High Court of Baluchistan, and the death sentence has been confirmed.—A. P.

NO CIVIC RIGHTS ON BASIS OF RELIGION

Demon Of Communalism Must Be Exterminated

Dr. Alam Makes Appeal To Bombay Public To Support Anti-Communal League

"A communalist must be told to keep off the grass as far as nationalism and the political progress of the country is concerned" declared Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding over a crowded meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Thursday evening.

DRASTIC REMEDY NEEDED

Dr. Mahomed Alam speaking on "the mission of the Anti-Communal League" said that a drastic remedy was needed to root out communalism which had eaten up every fabric of national life in India.

RELIGION MUST BE REPLACED

Religion as the basis of civic and political rights, he observed must be replaced by common bonds of interest and only nationalist n the sense of anti-communalism was the salvation for India

COMMUNAL UNITY.

In requesting Dr. Alam to address the meeting, Mr. B. G. Horniman declared that there was no question which was so important to all considerations of the national interests in this country at the present time, than that of communal unity. Dr. Alam, he said, had been for the past few months taking a very keen and active interest in the work which he appeared to place, and rightly, before any other question that was before the country.

ONLY HOPE FOR INDIA.

"It is absolutely certain" continued Mr. Horniman "and I say with the utmost deliberation, as I have said it over and over again, that there is no hope of India's achieving Swaraj unless her people first of all achieved national unity which means communal unity. Until we learn to keep our religion and our religious sentiments and considerations within the water-tight compartments to which they belong and prevent them from meddling with the large issue of our national freedom, we shall have to go on struggling and struggling for Swaraj and talking about it merely as an ideal instead of realising it."

EXTERMINATE THIS DEMON.

"If we could only exterminate this demon of communalism which is eating like cancer into the nationhood of India at the present moment and become united and stand united as one nation for the achievement of national freedom, then no foreign Government would be able to stand between this country and its independence" concluded the speaker amidst applause.

DR. ALAM EXPLAINS.

The task which the Anti-Communal League had set before it was explained by Dr. Alam in the course of his speech. The League, he said, had been recently formed with its headquarters at Lahore and it had already spread its branches all over India. He was glad to say that a branch of the League had also been formed in Bombay.

The League was established to fight communalism which had done great harm to the country. Communalism had played havoc and had eaten up the every fibre of the body-politic of India. Every national bone had struck against this rock and shattered itself into pieces.

COMMUNAL MENTALITY MUST GO.

"I am convinced more and more every day that not only the achievement of Swaraj is impossible but I maintain and hold that no national work can be done as long as we possess the communal mentality" observed the speaker. He thought that the methods hitherto adopted to solve this question were wrong.

The first great step for achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity was taken at Lucknow. "The Late Lokamanya Tilak had then said that they had met luck at Lucknow and had achieved unity in the United provinces. In the humble opinion of the speaker a wrong foundation was laid for Hindu Muslim unity at Lucknow and since then every edifice for unity had tumbled down before the roof was built.

Why was it so? "We fix some share of political rights to the Hindus. We fix a share to the Muslims or Sikhs. If a Muslim has to snare out of the rights given to the Muslim alone, then naturally he will be fighting for more and more rights for his community and less and less for other communities. All the time we are retaining and fostering the seed of communalism."

FUTILE CONFERENCES

The speaker did not think that Unity Conferences had done any good to the country. They had done more harm and they only tended to perpetuate communalism. "I am surprised at the mentality of those leaders who still believe in these conferences. I think they should have learnt by this time it is impossible to eradicate the evil by this method.

"If you are going to distribute Hindu-Muslim rights on the basis of their religions then I can assure you even for a century this question will remain unsolved. As long as you do not bring about a complete change of mentality and think not in terms of communalism

(Continued on page 3.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a well settled Muslim graduate (25) unmarried, a Muslim virgin girl from a respectable family. Apply with educational qualifications; correspondence private. Box No. 928, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Secretary knowing Typing, cash security Rs. 500 essential. Apply with minimum pay expected to Box No. 945, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Spinning and Carding Master for a big Moffusil Mill. Apply stating qualifications and pay expected to Box 7012, The "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A female L.C.P.& S. for mofussil. Apply stating age, caste qualifications with minimum salary (Private practice being not allowed) to Box No. 7004 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted man experienced in running Pharmacy Shop knowing buying, selling and dispensing. Apply stating qualifications. Box No. 932, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Graduate (Pali Hons.), holding First Class Gymnastic Certificate, desires to be employed in a school. Apply Box No. 939, "Bombay Chronicle."

29. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED,

Wanted:—A 2nd Hand Motor Car, 2 or 4 seater, must be in perfect running order and mechanically sound. Price must be very low. Particulars to "T." C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted Qualified Medical Officer for State services. Apply stating qualifications, minimum salary acceptable to Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (931).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Rs. 25,000 to be advanced on Legal Mortgage. Apply to Box No. 6000, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for a wonderful new article of Self-Defence, cheap, effective and easily carried in pocket. Selling like hot cakes. Agents not to invest money. Profits guaranteed. Free particulars. J.A. Brothers, Desk 286, Cawnpore. (944).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Don't forget our Friday's Special Forecast, fees Rs. 5/-. Invest Rs. 50, Rs. 25 nett profit within fifteen days. See from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. American Daily Mail Cotton Forecast, Sorab Building, Opp. Edward Cinema, Kalbadevi. (941)

Take our sure doubling for Friday and Saturday. Fees Rs. 10. If it fails money will be refunded. Our daily forecast fees Rs. 10, if fails penalty Rs. 2. Special arrangements for ladies. Commercial Telegraph Cotton Forecast. Oomrigar Building, Opp. Crawford Market. (940).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Cut Your Own Hair Use the wonderful comb. No barber needed Re. 1. Suburban Advertiser Bandra. (946)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

The Manmar Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, 1933 to 10th August, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19-7-1933. 7013

Public Notices

The Hindoostan Spg. & Weaving Mills Company, Ltd

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on Saturday, the 19th August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Account and Balance-sheets made up for the year ending 31st March, 1933.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1933

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th July, 1933 to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1933, both days inclusive.

The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1933 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Friday, the 28th July, 1933, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

7009

The Western India Spinning & Mfg. Company Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1933, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1933.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1933-34 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1933.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 28th July to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1933 both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1933, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Friday, the 28th July, 1933, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

7011

Notice To Jurymen

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 21st Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

HUGH G. COCKE.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 20th July, 1933.
(7014).

Public Notices

The Indian Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholde. of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1933, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1933.

2nd To Declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1933-34 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1933.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from FRIDAY, the 28th July to SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1933, (both days inclusive.)

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1933, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Friday, the 28th July, 1933, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

THE SHARE HOLDERS AT AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Hari Bhakti Pole, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.

7010

NOTICE

One "Ordinary" Share Certificate No. 12003 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of the late Michael Xavier De Souza deceased has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to the surviving Executors of the said deceased.

7008

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 572 of 1932.

Re: BHAT AMBALAL LALUBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nal Bazar, Lately doing business in Oil in his own name at Nal Bazar, upto October, 1931, and now a servant in the employ of Messrs. H. Ramchandra Oil Company at Nal Bazar:

An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th October, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
7015

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW

SATURDAY the 22nd JULY

THE EASTERN ART PRODUCTIONS

FIRST URDU MASTERPIECE

INSAN-YA-SHAITAN

featuring

MISS JADDAN BAI
MISS ERMELINE and
MISS SARASWATI

(Nine Year Old Child Star of Rabindranath Tagore Club)

Director
Mr MOTI B. GIDWANI

Story By
MR DARYANI : B. A

GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road Bombay

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR

From the 15th to 21st July

NAGANA

More dreaded than the jungle beast.

Daily 3 Shows:

at 5, 7-30 and 10 P. M.

Extra Shows on Sat. & Sun. at 2-30 P. M.

FROM SATURDAY,
22nd July

YELLOW TICKET

Featuring

LIONEL BARRYMORE

LAST DAY

United Artists' Musical Comedy

YES, MR. BROWN

Featuring:
JACK BUCHANAN

Music and Dance Entertainment

6-30 and 10 P. M.

WELLINGTON
TALKIES, Dhobi Talao

FROM SATURDAY NEXT

The Eternal Triangle Worked Out In A Tragic Drama

CYNARA

United Artists' Powerful Drama Of a man torn Between two loves

A Brilliant Cast Headed by

RONALD COLMAN — KAY FRANCIS

NEXT SATURDAY

at

WELLINGTON TALKIES

Opening TO-DAY

NEW TALKIE THEATRE

American Talkies of well-known companies like Metro-Goldwyn, Paramount, Universal etc. will be shown.

Perfect Sound on R. C. A. Double Machine.

From TO-DAY Metro-Goldwyn's jungle thriller.

TARZAN THE APE MAN

With world's champion-swimmer JOHNNY WEISMULLER and beautiful MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

Cheapest prices—Annas 3, 4, 7, 9. 14 and Re. 1-2

Daily 6-30 & 10 P. M., Fri., Sat., & Sun. 4 P. M.
Sunday Morning 10 A. M.

EDWARD TALKIES

Kalbadevi Rd., Dhobi Talao.

NEW PLAY ! NEW PLAY ! !

NUTAN SANGIT VIDYALAY

Drama Branch:

Grant Road ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

the performance on Saturday, 22nd July is cancelled for rest. there being, the opening play of 'Shivajeela Shah' on next day.

SUNDAY, the 23rd July at 3-30 p.m.

SHIVAJEELA SHAH

By Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS.

The plan open at the theatre.

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. and all the day on Sunday.

Book early to avoid disappointment

Free List entirely suspended.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS : :

FOR SALE
In Various Sizes
At Annas **4** *Per lb.*

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"Bombay Chronicle"

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on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Vad 14, 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 27, 1352.
Parsi—Behman 18, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—11-56, 23-22.
Lowtide—4-44, 2-8.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m. First Quarter 30th July 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th Aug., 1 h. 2m. a.m.

SATURDAY, July 22.

The s.s. "Moloja" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, July 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

TUESDAY. July 25.

Improvement Trust Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 25.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—The annual general meeting of the Bombay High School Athletic Association will be held to-day (Friday) at the Imperial High School, at 6-30 p.m. (ST)

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY—During the month of June 1933, the number of patients treated were 480 males 246 females and 366 children.

RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtullah Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 15th July 1933 was 359. Of these 233 were males and 126 females.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING A meeting of ladies under the auspices of the Arya Mandla Samaj will be held at the Prarthana Samaj to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (ST) to congratulate Dr. Mrs Malinibai Sukhtankar on her election as the Chairwoman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

BOMBAY'S NEW URDU WEEKLY

Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma of Gwalior State filed a declaration in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Thursday for "The Muflis" an Urdu weekly which is to come out on 1st August. The paper will be edited by Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, a prominent nationalist of Rajputana, and will be an Anti-Communal organ.

CLERICAL STATE AIDED BUILDING SCHEME—There will be a special meeting in the Bombay Improvement Trust Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (ST) in connection with the Clerical State Aided Building and Municipal Co-operative Institute, when speeches will be delivered by the promoters of the Scheme to commemorate the services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal.

Mr. Framji J Billa, will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Nagana". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Duniya". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: Norma Shearer in "Let's Be Gay," to-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Tess of the Storm Country". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Love Me To-night". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Afzal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.
Commercial Bulletin
12-0 Noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6 p.m.
European Programme—
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available.
Indian Programme—
Sponsored Programme by S Rose & Co. Ltd. (Columbia Records).
8 pm Cotton Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and Other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfartory.
Indian Programme—
9 p.m. News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
European Programme—
9-10 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Film Chat by The Plituregoer.
Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Vernon Bartlett.
7-30 p.m. Memories. a Seaside Entertainments presented by Harry Hudson.
8-30 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-50 Gentlemen v Players: An eye-witness account relayed from Lords' Cricket Ground.

BAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS POONA.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Bn., 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Saturday, 22nd July 1933, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BY POPULAR PUBLIC DEMAND

NORMA SHEARER

THE NORMA APPEARS LOVELY SHEARER IN—

"LET US BE GAY"

WITH

MARIE DRESSLER
ROD LA ROCQUE

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED

Plans Are Now Open.
Book Right Away.

TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SAX ROHMER'S GREAT THRILLER!
Booking Is In Full Swing HURRY!

LAL BAUG MARKET DISPUTE

Messrs. Mitha And Lalji Leave For Poona To See Governor

We understand that Mr. Mohmed Suleman Mitha and Mr. H. A Lalji left for Poona by the Deccan Queen on Thursday evening to see the Governor in connection with the Lal Baug Market dispute.

The Municipal Commissioner, who was invited by the Government last week returned from Poona on Tuesday evening.

DAYANAND SEMI-CENTENARY

Celebrations From 14th To 20th October Next

The Publicity Officer of the Dayanand Semi-Sentenary writes from Ajmere:—

"Preparations are in full swing for the Dayanand Semi-Centenary which will be held at Ajmer from the 14th to 20th October, 1933.

Shatabdi Deputations all over India are meeting with success. The Shatabdi Working Committee is going to meet at "Balidan Bhawan" Delhi, on the 29th and 30th July, 1933. Now only 3 months are left. Arya Samajists all over India are requested to muster strong on this occasion and suggest constructive methods so that the mission of Swami Dayanand may prosper.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

"The work of the All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition is proceeding satisfactorily. Dewan Bahadur Hari Bilas Sarda and Mr. Krishna Gopal Garg have gone to Bombay and Poona. Kunwar Chand Karan Sarda has just returned from Delhi after collecting suitable subscriptions.

COTTON GROWERS' CONFERENCE.

The Cotton Growers' Conference will be held in Madras at the "Andhra Patrika" Office, No. 7. Thambu Chetty Street, Madras on Monday, the 31st July, at 5 p.m., to consider the steps to be taken to protect the interests of the Cotton Growers in the face of the Japanese threat of boycott of our cotton imports into Japan.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—The 64th monthly meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held at Haji Bachoo Ali, F.O.H. to-day (Friday) when interesting cases will be shown and discussed Dr. C B Dhurandar, D.O. (Bom.) will read a paper on some Observations in Etiology of Cataract Members of Medical Profession also can attend.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR SHOP—A meeting of the residents of Sewri New Road, and the workers in the Moon Mill and the China Mill Sewri New Road will be held today (Friday) in the open Maidan near Moon Mill, to protest against the location of a liquor shop in Thakersey Jivraj's Chawl, King Edward Road, Sewri, near the mills and the Municipal Primary Schools.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN EXTENDED. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay has issued an order extending the period by two months from July 22 of the order banning the entry into the Municipal Recreation Ground situated at Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The N Y K Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Cali on the 19th instant and is expected to arrive on or about the 16th August.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at noon the same day.

GOUD SARASVAT SCHOLARSHIPS:—The Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society have awarded three scholarships this year:—(1) Mr. G. C. Palekar, B.Sc. (Bom.) for Sugar Engineering at the Louisiana State University; (2) Mr. M. N. Heble, M.A. (Bom.) for higher Economics in England and I. C. S. Exam.; (3) Dr. D. V. Nadkerni, M.S. (Bom.) for F R C S (Eng.) and Post Graduate study at the "Mayo Clinic" America.

VIR BHARAT NUMBER.

The management of the Daily "Vir Bharat," Lahore are bringing out their usual Annual Krishna Number on the auspicious occasion of Krishna Janam Ashtami. The special feature of this year's publication would be 2 nice tri-coloured fascinating pictures of the Lord with messages both in prose and poetry from almost all the leading illuminaries of the country. Special messages of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malviya are being secured.

NO CIVIC RIGHTS ON BASIS OF RELIGION

(Continued from page 1.)

but nationalism, there is no cure for it. Unless you succeed in replacing religion as the basis of civic rights by some common bonds of interests, there is no other remedy.

RELIGION HAS TRESPASSED.

Religion, he said had trespassed into other spheres and they should take it out from its wrong place. Unless they applied a drastic remedy, communalism could not be weeded out. They should bring about a change in such a way that there should be common bond of interest. Instead of thinking in terms of religion people must be taught to think in terms of their professions or occupations. In other words communalism must be replaced by nationalism.

ONLY ONE PARTY.

"A Unity Conference contemplates two parties. I claim that there is only one party in India so far as the Indian rights are concerned and that party is the Indian party (applause).

SUPPORT LEAGUE.

The Anti-Communal League, said the speaker, was out to fight communalism in every shape and form in the country. It believed that there was no halfway house between communalism and nationalism.

After explaining the constitution and programme of the League Dr. Allam made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to support the League by becoming members and subscribing to its funds.

Mr. P.P. Lele and Mr. Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha also addressed the gathering and appealed to the people of Bombay to help Dr. Alam who was carrying on this patriotic work. They hoped that Bombay would contribute at least Rs. 50,000 which Dr. Alam needed for continuing the Urdu and English publications for promoting the work of the League.

Sardar Jamiat Singh and Devi Chandrabibi of Delhi also spoke on the need of stamping out communalism from the country.

SUBSCRIBE TO ITS FUNDS

In winding up the proceedings Mr. Horniman cordially endorsed Dr. Alam's appeal for support and help to the Anti-Communal League. "If you sympathise with the objects of the League, it is your duty to become members and its subscribe to its funds" he said. "Remember that we have met to support a League of this kind at no ordinary time. The demon of communalism has seized upon our public and political life in a way that would seem incredible. It has assumed such a malignant form that a time may soon come when it may be impossible for any leader to move about unless he is prepared to subscribe or fight under the banner of communalism.

VOCAL COMMUNALISTS

"This is a great danger that the country has to guard itself against. I do not think that those vocal communalists, who seem to lead the country in the eyes of the world really represent the sentiments of even a tithe of the people whom they claim to represent. I do not believe that they represent the masses of Hindus or Muslims. It is because that we have given them too much lattitude that they have usurped a position that does not belong to them. It is up to you to bring them down from the position which they have usurped (Cheers).

"India has got to go forward if she has to retain her self-respect an the respect of the world and it is impossible that she can go forward as long as these Communalist leaders claim to exercise the influence for the leadership which does not really belong to them."

In conclusion Mr. Horniman agreed with Dr. Alam that unity conference served no useful purposes. "I myself thought in the beginning that these conferences were essential to bringing about communal peace. But I must say now that I hope there will be no more Unity Conferences.

They only seem to provide a platform for those communalists who go into them not to help the cause of unity but to advertise their own wretched communal wares.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

"I have nothing to say against an honest communalist who wants to see his own community flourish. But as far as nationalism is concerned and as far as the political progress of the country is concerned he must be told to keep off the grass and keep his communalism in his own community and not to introduce in our national politics.

"By joining the Anti-Communal League and pushing forward its work you will be rendering a great service to your motherland concluded Mr. Horniman.

HEAVY RAIN IN GUJARAT AND U. P.

All-India Monsoon Report

POONA, July 20.

Yesterday's depression has weakened and merged into a seasonal trough of low pressure which extends this morning from Baluchistan to West Central India. It has caused fairly strong monsoon from Lower Sind and Gujarat to United Provinces and in and near East and North Punjab, rainfall being locally heavy in Gujarat and West Central India. Monsoon has also been active in Upper Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, Gujarat and Sind and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana and Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Malabar Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair half an inch; Toungoo one and a half; Mergui, Gwa, Yamethin, and Maymyo one; Tavoy, and Amherst three-quarters; Cherrapunji two; Silchar, Shillong, Cox's Bazar, and Mymensingh a half; Indore five; Mussooree two, Gorakhpur, and Pachmarhi one and a half; Neemuch and Nagpur one; Mainpuri and Guna three-quarters; Jhansi, Bhopal and Seoni a half; Baroda four; Bhavnagar, and Mount Abu three; Cherat, Veraval and Ahmedabad two; Lyallpur, Rawalpindi, Murree, Dewrka, Surat and Tankhala one and a half; Karachi, and Simla one; Kotah, Rajkot three-quarters; Dharampur, Dalhousie, Montgomery, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Jhalrapatam and Dohad a half; Khushab, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Chhor and Badin a quarter; Mahabaleshwar three; Khandala one; Bombay a half; and Pamban a quarter.

FORECAST

Monsoon will continue strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and West Central India and strengthen in the Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier and rainfall will increase and extend in Rajputana. Rainfall will also increase and extend from United Provinces to Assam within forty-eight —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

The following are the rainfall figures for July 20:—

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 20-7-33, Colaba Point 0.43 in.; Fort 0.50 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.37 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.67 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 15.93 in.; Fort 24.07 in.; J. J. Hospital 20.43 in.; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.64 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932, Colaba Point 33.75 in.; Fort 40.82 in.; J. J. Hospital 39.44 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 38.96 in.; Fort 45.90 in.; J. J. Hospital 42.67 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 20:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.69 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees (1.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 235 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.43 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.64 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 18.78 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

BAROMETER READING.

The Official Barometer Reading for July 20 is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 in. for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BATLIBOI'S TRAINING INSTITUTE

Results Of G.D.A. Examination

The following 47 candidates from Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute have passed the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination held in April 1933:—

V. S. Narayanswami (With Distinction), K. Annadhanam (With Distinction), T. V. Sivaraman (With Distinction), S. Harihara Iyer (With Distinction), T. Velu Pillai, B.A., B. Suryanarayana Murthy, J.S. Parakh, B.A., P.H. Dalal, B.A., G. H. Babur, B.A., B. B Rakshit, B.Com A.K. Bhattacharya, B.A., R.D. Mehta, B.A., T V Guruswami, B.A., M. R Joshi, B. V. Patil, K. R. Joshi, B. M. Pithawalla, A. K. Mukopadhya, M. N. Shroff, S. M. Shah, G. N. Tapaswi S. A. Ajgaonkar, M V. Varerkar, R. C. Doodhmal, M. N. Bamboat, N. A. Polishwalla, K B. Paranjpe, J. B Mehta, G. K Joglekar, D. B. Morris, C. D. Budhdeo, G. S. Pendse, B. R. Pandya, V. R. Krishnaswami, M. Krishnamurthy, V. Devarajan, K. Kalyanasundaram, A. V. Somasundaram, H. Venkiteswara Iyer, P. C. K. Naidu, Shivlal Talnait, K. S. Varier, R. Nemkal Rao, K. K. Vasa, D N. Nadkarni, E P Bhat, A. S. Engineer.

NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX FOR SOLDIERS

The following notification has been published in the Government Gazette:—

"The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under section 7 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1933 (Bom. I of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be aken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st August 1933.

Any objections or suggestions which may be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department with respect to the said draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAST NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (Bom. I of 1923), the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the rules for securing the payment of the entertainments duty and generally for carrying into effect the provision of the Act, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No 4345/E 11, dated the 25th January 1923, as follows, namely:—

For rule 22 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"22. "British and Indian soldiers (including airmen) and sailors in uniform."—In the case of entertainments given by Naval, Military and Air Force units and institutions, the price of tickets sold to British and Indian soldiers (including airmen), and sailors in uniform shall be the price of admission only, exclusive of duty.

Such tickets shall be special unstamped tickets marked with the price of admission only and shall be issued through a service authority not below the rank of a commissioned officer and the proprietor shall submit to the officer prescribed under section 10 a weekly return of such tickets in Form D.

Where a mechanical contrivance under section 4 (2), (c) is used, soldiers (including airmen) and sailors shall be admitted by another entrance."

JUTES AND COALS UNCHANGED

Teas Record Further Improvement In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In share market to-day Jute Shares were unchanged. Coals were unchanged. Teas recorded further improvement in values and good business resulted. Miscellaneous shewed no change. Securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 94/7; 3-1/2 per cent paper 84/1; 4 per cent Loans 1960/70 98 small lots; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 104/14 small lots; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 113/1; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 106/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1202; Imperial Bank conty. 296/8.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 36/4; Raneegunge 30; Standard 24/2.

Jutes:—Anglo India 376/8 small lot; Auckland 197 small lot; Bally 166; Barnagore 149; Belvedere 379; Fort Gloster 524; Gondalpara 854/8 small lot; Howrah 5/10; India 242; Kamarhatty 501; Kankinarrah 472 small lot; Kelvin 553 small lot; Orient 224; Union 414.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/3; Upper Ganges electric 7/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 44; Bengal Flour 139/12.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 11/14, Carew and Co. 15; Cawnpore 35/6; New Savan 16/10; Amluckie 71; Bhatkawa 44/12; Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona 276/8; Hantapara 405 small lot; Lado 176 cum div; Singell 155; Teliapa 415 ex div. —A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the 28th week of 1933, that is the week ended 15th July, 1933, the total mortality 449 was 100 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 20.1 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 28th week of 1932 was 396 and the death rate 17.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 438 and the death rate 18.3.

Out of the total deaths, 135 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera caused 2 attacks, both the causes imported from Pandharpur, and 1 death and Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 10.

The number of live births registered during the week was 524 which compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1932, viz. 424 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-32) viz. 450.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar and Sardar K. R. Vinchurkar at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

Mr. I. H. Taunton lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes were entertained to tea by the Chief of Bhor at Mangaldas Road.

Rosamond Viscountess Ridley has arrived at Government House.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN

"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"

WITH

JEANETTE MacDONALD

AT

PATHE CINEMA

— TO-MORROW —

MAGNIFICENT—SPECTACULAR DRAMA

DEVIL AND THE DEEP

WITH

CHARLES LAUGHTON

The greatest of all character actors.

TALLULAH BANKHEAD, GARY COOPER., CARY GRANT.

Diving toward death in a sinking submarine with a madman in command. A maniac who lured his wife and her sweetheart aboard for the most savage revenge that ever perished love!

A THRILLING PARAMOUNT SUPER DESERT MELODRAMA.

HORSE BREEDING REQUIRES RACING TO PROSPER

How Industry Could Be Encouraged In India

Giving interesting facts about the horse situation in India, so little known and appreciated among Indian agricultural classes, Major General Sir Bernard James has, in the course of a letter to the Press, made a strong plea for increaded attention in regard to horse-breeding. He refers to Sir Visvesvaraya's recent address on "Industrializing India," and says: "Although horse-breeding is an integral part of agriculture it is an industry which should be encouraged like all other industries. It may be true that, for the economic welfare of the country, there are too many people at present engaged on agriculture; but it is equally true that agricultural profits could be considerably increased and the economic welfare of the country greatly enhanced if India could produce all the horses for her own requirements.

"The economic aspect of the question is equally serious and important. It is conservatively estimated that seventy lakhs of rupees leave India annually for the purchase of horses from overseas.

ONLY TEST.

Discussing at length the interdependence of horse-breeding and Racing, Sir Bernard James said: In these modern days the only test which remains to us for our horses is racing and the horse-breeding industry must have this test if it is ever to prosper. If there were a strong demand for Indian horses for racing, breeders would be able to dispose of a portion of their produce at remunerative prices which would more than recoup them for any misfits and failures. so inevitable in all live-stock breeding.

What is wanted in India is a sound hardy compact weight carrying little horse with specially good legs and feet to stand the hard ground. If an Indian thoroughbred of this type is evolved (and it can and must be done) he will give good sport on the racecourse, make an international polo pony, a first-class hunter or pigsticker and an ideal troop horse; and what is so important for India, there will be enough home-bred horses for all at reasonable prices.

The demand for Indian horses for racing has not increased much nor is it likely to increase until there is a regular all-the-year round permanent programme of racing for Indian horses throughout India. This would give confidence to racing owners and would induce them to buy Indian horses. This would in turn give confidence to breeder who would hasten to meet the demand. At present neither breeders nor racing owners are assured of any continuity.

ADEQUATE RACING.

Sir Bernard could not too strongly stress provision of adequate racing for Indian horses, which, according to him, "is the only test for the industry and the only thing that will make progress possible and enable India to produce her own stallions and establish her own breed of thoroughbred horses." If there were more racing for Indian horses there might be a gradual decrease of importation of horses for this purpose. But, as a set off against this, there would be an increase of importation of high class breeding stock. In other words, if racing were made more profitable for Indian horses, it would be worth while for breeders to import superior breeding stockk ,and many more people would embark on the industry. The benefit to the country would be obvious. India would gradually become self-supporting in horses, with surplus for export, leading to increased prosperity and contentment surely a valuable political asset.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN FORCED TO LAND

ALLAHABAD, July 20

Mr. James Wood the Australian airman, alighted at Bamrauli at 8/45 in the morning from Gya with a leaking petrol tank. After repairing it he proposes to resume his flight.

Mr. James Wood is reported to have forced landing at Gaya yesterday owing to heavy rain.—A. P.

HEARNE MASTERS FREEEMAN'S BOWLING

Constantine Routs Staffordshire

LONDON, July 19.

Bowes is unable to play in the Second Test match against the West Indies on Saturday. Clark of Northants replaces him.

The three day match between Gentlemen and Players commenced to-day at Lords. The Players batting first had made 278 for nine at the close. (Langridge 71, Ames 82.)

Bakewell gave a sound display which was not marred by a single chance. He scored mainly by driving and hitting to leg. Batting in all for ten minutes over three hours, he despatched the ball to the ropes nine times, incidentally putting together his fifth century of the season.

Constantine, the West Indies fast bowler, routed Staffordshire. He took 7 wickets at the cost of 18 runs in his second spell of bowling.

Hearne to-day won a great duel with Freeman. The latter bowled with six men on the offside, but Hearne played a stolid game and in his stay at the crease lasting for nearly five hours, hit no less than twenty-three boundaries.

Eastman was missed when he was 28, and thereafter he went on to complete his first century of the season. His score of 113 which included thirteen 4's took three and a quarter hours to make.—Reuter's Special Service.

PLAYERS FIGHT HARD FOR RUNS

Ames And Langridge Make Fine Stand

LONDON, July 19.

Four runs were added after lunch, when Watson fell to a catch by Oldfield off Farnes for 35 (91—5—35.) The outgoing batsman had played an admirable, though restrained innings, hitting particularly well on the legside. His stay a the wickets lasted a little more than an hour and a half.

James Langridge, the new Test player, and Ames made a fine stand and improved matters. Ames reached his individual 50 in 95 minutes. The spinners of Marriot an Owen-Smith kept the batsmen on the defensive but Langridge scored freely when Marriott rested, driving and hitting to leg.

With three successive boundaries, he reached 53 in 170 minutes. Langridge and Ames were batting with 57 and 69 respectively when the tea interval arrived, the scoreboard showing 213 for 5. Pataudi was prominent on the field.

MARRIOT DEADLY

The partnership was dissolved at 238, Smith cleanbowling Ames for 82 (238/6/82.) The pair had put on 147 in 155 minutes. Ames scored mainly through drives and hits to leg, his chief strokes being eight boundaries. Two runs later Langridge was out l. b. w. to a yorker off Wyatt when he had out on 71 (240/7/71)

The retiring batsman was a model of patience. Batting for a little under 2 3/4 hours, he reached the boundary on five occasions. Townsend, the next man out, was brilliantly held at sillypoint by Jardine off Marriott for 9 (253/8/9).

Marriott claimed the ninth wicket also, Verity being out l. b. w. to him for 4 261/9/4.)

Stumps were pulled up for the day at 278 for nine, Nichols batting 10, Clark batting 13.

EASTMAN'S FIRST CENTURY THIS SEASON

Sussex Batsmen Fail Against Notts

LONDON, July 19.

The following are the closing scores n the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Essex vs. Lancashire; Essex 316 for 8 (Eastman 113, O'Connor 55; Kent vs. Middlesex: Middlesex 339. (Hearne 156, Sims 63, Freeman 4 for 79), Kent 4 for no loss; Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire: Hants 238 (Kennedy 66), Gloucester 48 for 1; Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire: Northants 347 for 6 (Bakewell 116, Timms 113); Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex: Sussex 157, (Cox 5 for 36); Notts 116 for 2, (Keeton 55,, Harris 58); Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan: Glamorgan 220 (Dyson 77, Duckfield 53 not out, Astill 4 for 77). Leicester 100 for 1; Staffordshire vs. West Indies: Staffordshire 122, Constantine 7 for 50), West Indies 88 for 2.—Reuter.

DOYLE RECEIVES DRASTIC PUNISHMENT

Irish Boxer And His Mother Given £5 Per Week: Rest Of Purse Forfeited

(SPECIAL, CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

The Stewards of the British Board of Boxing Control have further decided that Jack Doyle should receive £5 per week for six months, his mother £5 for the same period, and the balance of the purse money will be forfeited.

The method of dealing with the balance is left to the discretion of the general joint committee of the Board of Control.—Reuter.

Jack Doyle has been suspended for six months for fouling Jack Peterson in the British Heavyweight Boxing Championship fight at the White City on July 12.

GREAT CROWDS WITNESS ARRIVAL

NEW YORK, July 19.

One-hundred-thousand people from the windows and rooftops of lofty buildings watched the arrival of General Balbo's air armada flying in close formation. Twenty-four flying boats encircled the Bay before alighting on the water.

Many American planes acted as escort, while the airship MACON hovered nearby.—Reuter.

GRAND DUKE KEEPS UP IMPERIAL SHOW

Cyril Vladimirovich, "Emperor Of All Russias" Maintains An "Army"

There is still an Imperial Russian Chancery which confers ranks, degrees and decorations both civil and military. It is on the estate at Saint-Brience, France of the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovich, who proclaimed himself Emperor of all the Russias nine years ago. There is still maintained also, according to George Stewart in his "The White Armies of Russia," published by Macmillan, a shadowy army organization.

A directory of the military in exile was published three years ago. More than 3.000 Russian army and naval officers have settled in and around New York. There are 400,000 Russians in France, hundreds of whom are taxicab drivers in Paris. The average wage of the Russians in France is dol. 30 a month. There are more than 1,000 Cossacks settled on French land.

A small grup of Mennonites recently arrived for settlement in the Grand Chaco in Paraguay. where the first formally declared war since the League of Nations was founded is now under way. But presumably some of the members in this settlement group have witnessed fiercer battles than have yet occurred in Paraguay.

KOLCHAKS DISASTROUS RETREAT.

Mr. Stewart declares that no retreat in history equals the misery the sufferings of Admiral Kolchak's men and the refugees accompanying them during the 1.500-mile trek from the River Tobol to Lake Baikal. He estimates that 1,000.000 men, women and children died during that march.

Before the Russian Empire faded to the shadowy vestiges of the present realm of Cyril and the present army organization one of the great civil wars of history was fought.

This is the first account in any language that attempts a total picture of all the anti-Bolshevik efforts, Mr. Stewart says. He gathered some of his material from written histiry. and the late Colonel Michael Kostenko helped him draw the last draft of most of the campaign maps.

A long chapter broken by photographs of barefoot soldiers, reviews of troops and disorderly retreats, tells the story of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, and the dramatic end of his dictatorship. When it was known that Kolchak would be captured many of his officers tore off their epaulets or donned Czech uniforms. Others crawled away on the ground and broke for freedom. Mr. Stewart believes that the Admiral might have escaped also, "but the supreme governor preferred dignity to safety."

When the Admiral was taken a huge gold reserve was also captured. There were 5,143 boxes and 1,680 bags filled with gold of an estimated value of more than dol. 500,000,000

MADRAS GOVT & HARIJAN PROBLEM

Communique Clarifies Official Attitude

MADRAS, July 19.

The local Government have issued a press communique in which they say that Government's attention has been drawn to inaccurate and misleading statements appearing in a section of the press to the effect that Government had issued instructions to their officers to discourage the movement for the uplift of the depressed classes. In the campaign now conducted for the removal of untouchability assertion of temple entry right is a prominent feature and the claim put forward on behalf of the depressed classes has given dise to counter movements generally known as Sanatanist. In many places the movement and the counter movement have aroused considerable feeling and have created a tense atmosphere in which clashes between opposing partisans may at any time occur necessitating the intervention of officers to prevent breach of peace.

The communique adds, in these circumstances, it is clearly inadvisable for Government officers to associate themselves publicly with either the movement or the counter-movement. Instructions to this effect have been accordingly issued but to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, opportunity is taken to re-state Government's policy on certain questions affecting the uplift of the depressed classes.

The communique reiterates that there is no statutory bar against the depressed classes for using public streets, roads and wells, etc, and attention of the heads of departments is invited to the new provisions of the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts in this connection.—A. P.

WAR-TIME THREAT BY U. S.

Col. House Warns Britain America Would Withdraw If Wilson's Terms Are Not Approved

A threat made two weeks before the Armistice by Colonel Edward M. House, President Wilson's special representative in Europe, that the United States would withdraw from the World War unless the Allies agreed to Wilson's peace terms was disclosed offically for the first time to-day, in diplomatic correspondence made public by the State Department.

Irked by the reluctance of Great Britain, France and Italy to agree to some of Wilson's 14 points House also urged Wilson to retard the transportation of American troops to Europe and cut down on money, food and raw materials to the Allies.

"Unless we deal with these people with a firm hand, everything we have been fighting for will be lost," he told Wilson in a confidential telegram October 30, 1918.

CAUSED BY BRITISH STAND.

The American withdrawal threat was made in connection with Lloyd George's unwillingness to agree to Wilson's demand for absolute freedom of the seas. House informed George and Clemenceau that if the Allied Governments "felt constrained to submit an elaborate answare to the President containing many objections to his program, it doubtless would be necessary for the President to place the responsibility upon Congress for a further continuation of the War by the United States on behalf of the aims of the Allies."

"As soon as I said this," House added, "George and Clemenceau looked at each other significantly."

The correspondence also discloses that the time spent in forcing Germany to comply with the peace terms cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of men. In January 1918, Germany was prepared to cease hostilities, it is revealed. and even the Kaiser himself held up the last great German offensive in the hope that the peace discussion might be arranged.

Even while the German offensive was inflicting severe losses on the British, Germany still sought a peace discussion with the United States. The Allies, however, were against bartering and insisted on an unconditional acceptance of Wilson's terms.

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

M. P. Inquires About Ceylon Department's Methods

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thomas Williams inquired if Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister received reports of the condemnation of the Ceylon Department of Labour by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce with regard to the Department's arrangements for the repatriation of Indian immigrant estate labourers.

Replying in the negative Sir Phillip pointed out that the Executive Committee was controlled by the department.—Reuter.

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Britain Has Own Axe To Grind

ANTI-JAP DUTIES ARE HANDIWORK OF BRITISH GOVT. FOR BENEFIT OF LANCASHIRE, SIR LALLUBHAI TELLS JAPS AT OSAKA

The Osaka "Mainichi" dated June 9, publishes the following:—

"As far as the teeming millions of the Indian masses are concerned, it is to their advantage that they can get Japanese manufactures at reasonable prices. Their primary concern is their economic welfare and it makes no difference to them from what country or countries they receive the supply of their daily necessities so long as they get them at low prices."

According to Sir Lallubhai Shamaldas, India's foremost industrialist, financier, and social welfare promoter, this quotation about represents the true feeling of the Indian people with regard to the pending anti-Japanese tariff issue.

Sir Lallubhai, upon his visit to the Osaka "Mainichi", Wednesday afternoon, further explained the situation that the "British Government seems to hove its own ax to grind. He said:

"BRITAIN FOR OWN WELFARE."

"The London policy with regard to India represents the interests of the British Industrialists. The welfare of the Indian masses is of no concern. London considers its mission fulfilled if it serves the interests of the British people, no matter at what price to the Indians."

The distinguished Indian visited the "Mainichi" office after having delivered an address at the Osaka Club before a gathering of the Indian Women's Society. He and his friends were received by Mr. Norinobu Matsuuchi, Executive Editor, and other officers of the paper. Due to the importance of the pending tariff question, the conversation at the "Mainichi" naturally centred around Indo-Nippon trade relations. Sir Lallubhai further said:

"The levying of prohibitive duties on Japanese goods is the work of the British government, done for the benefit of Lancashire and other centres of British industry. As long as the Indian people, who are the actual purchasers of the goods from abroad, have no moving voice in the conduct of the British Government, the present anomalous situation will continue with its evils unremedied.

'INDIA, JAPAN MUST UNITE'.

Sir Lallubhai saw the hope of solution to this difficulty in closer contact of the peoples of India and Japan, united by the tie of common culture.

In the Osaka Club, the distinguished Indian visitor discussed at length the value and beauty of the Oriental civilisation. Commenting upon his impressions on Japan, he expressed marvel at the social and economic advancement in the country. Japan he said, is destined to become both in name and substance one of he few leading nations of the world in the nearfuture.

KOBE INDIANS MEET SIR LALLUBHAI.

More than 100 Indian residents were present at the reception at the India Club, Kobe, on June 6 in honour of Sir Lallubhai under the joint auspices of the Indian Traders' Association and the Indian Silk Merchants' Association.

Mr. K. Brijla, on behalf of the hosts, welcoming Sir Lallubhai, hoped that the latter would be able to remove to some extent the misunderstanding regarding the question of Commercial Treaty between India and Japan.

Sir Lallubhai, replying said that undoubtedly it would be an ideal thing for India to be self-supporting. But he feared it would be yet many years before India could achieve this end, and till then she had to supplement her needs partly with foreign supply. And under these circumstances, there was, he emphasized, no reason why the poor consumers of India should be made to pay a yen and a half for Manchester goods if theey could get the same for a yen from Japan.

Sir Lallubhai spoke also before the members of the Oriental Culture League of Osaka and addressed Indian ladies at the local India Club.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas being greeted by Mr. Matsuuchi, Executive Editor of the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japan). (His opinion on the recent action of the India Government in regard to the enhancement of the Tariff on the importation of Japanese pieccegoods into India, appears in this article.

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INDIAN HEMP

Increased Imports Into United Kingdom

The imports of Indian hemp into the United Kingdom showed a considerable increase in 1932, over those for the previous year. In fact, the growing importance of sisal and hemp to the Empire has led Dr. S. G. Barker, Director of the Wool Industries Research Association, to codify the present knowledge of the character and properties of the fibre in a report, "Sisal: The Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance," issued by the Empire Marketing Board and obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office, 1/- net.

Since 1927 although there has been a decrease in world production and export, especially in Mexico and the Phillippines, there has been a noticeable increase in in the amount produced within the British Empire and the other important producing area, the Dutch East Indies. British East Africa alone is responsible for nearly one-third of the world supply, producing and exporting over 72,000 tons in 1931 against a world total of of 230,000 tons.

Of the Sisal imported into the United Kingdom by far the largest proportion is produced in East Africa. It is interesting to note that the imports in 1932 were more than double those of 1931, whilst the quantity of manila coming from the Philippines fell to just over half. This fall in manila was due however more to a lessening of the requirements of shipping industry than to a partial replacement of manila in certain cords, etc. by sisal.

After examining the varying species of sisal, their method of reproduction and the harvesting (which begins in the fourth or fifth year of growth), the report analyses the fibre content of the leaf before proceeding to examine its form and enumerate its most desirable qualities. These appear best in the Sisal grown in Java and East Africa, which generally gives a fibre whiter, longer and thicker than that grown elsewhere.

USE OF SISAL

Apart from local uses for such purposes as hammocks, hats, braid, sacking, the uniformity of length, quality and appearance with which the fibre can be marketed make eminently suitable for the production of binder twine, cords and fine yarns. But the rapid replacement of the binding machine by the combine "harvester-thresher" foreshadows a narrowing market for the twine, emphasising the necessity of extending its uses for commercial purposes.

Tests and trials have been carried out at the Imperial Institute and by the Admiralty to prove the suitability of sisal for marine cordage. The results have been generally favourable and have warranted the partial adoption of sisal by the Royal Navy. The defects which have been noted are considered remediable by scientific investigation and research.

There is also need of enquiry into the utilisation of wastage which is considerable, only 3 per cent of the leaf being used in fibre production. The remainder can be used as pulp for paper, or the juice —fermented—for the production of alcohol, but the economic advantage of these uses has yet to be proved.

The major problem that presents itself for solution is, as in other spheres, the discrepancy between production and consumption. The thought and research that have been applied to the cultivation of this plant must now be devoted to utilisation. Dr. Barker has endeavoured to show the paucity of real scientific knowledge of the attributes and characteristics of the sisal fibre. He believes that research which will reveal further details will be of benefit not only in the development of a sisal industry, but also in that of other fibres with which the tropical Empire is rich.

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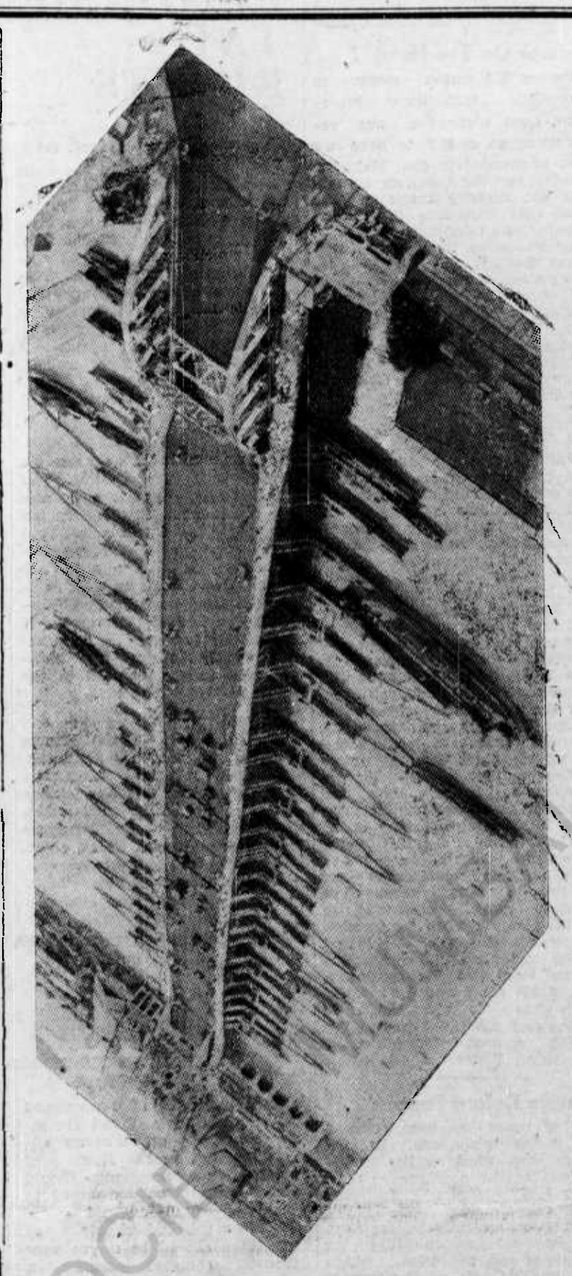
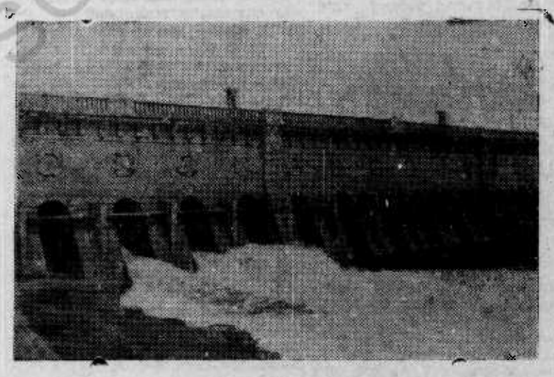


THE HOWRAH BRIDGE.

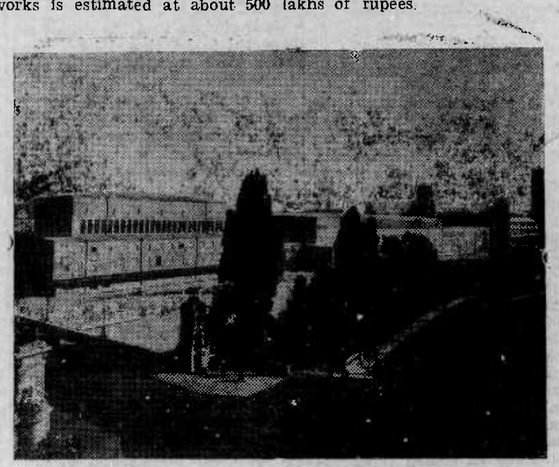


KRISHNARAJA SAGARA DAM.

This great reservior dam across the river Kaveri is situated nine miles on the up-stream side of the historic island of Seringapatam in Mysore. It intercepts a catchment of 4,100 square miles.

The dam is 130 feet in height above the river bed and is capable of storing up 44,827 million cubic feet of water. Of this quantity above one fourth is to be used for power generation and the balance for irrigation. The reservoir is, at present, the largest of its kind in India and second only to the famous dam at Assuan in Egypt.

The total length of the dam including the Waste Weir is 8,600 ft., and it has brought under submersion an extent of over 495 square miles. This water storage has enabled the out put of electric power at Sivasamudram to be increased to nearly 35,000 H.P. The cost of the dam, the canals and the connected works is estimated at about 500 lakhs of rupees.



German Museum in Munich: It contains the largest and most interesting technical collection in Germany.

HOME OF TO-MORROW

House Built Of Steel, Modernistic In Style With Classical Undertone, Seen At Chicago Fair

The house built of steel has opened its doors at the Century of Progress Exposition, proclaiming itself one of the homes of tomorrow.

The six-room, bath and garage, two-storey, flat roof house is modernistic in architecture—developed in squares, yet it has a classical undertone.

Built like a skyscraper, the framework is of steel, joists, and studs rivetted together. The exterior is covered with shing screwable scream coloured porcelain-enamelled steel plates. The house is insulated with fibre board iovered with gypsum board as a base for paint, plaster and wall paper.

The only wood is in the oak parquet-floors of the two bedrooms, the doors and floorboards.

The outer steel plates by means of clips and the insulation and the gypsum boards by ordinary steel nails are attached to the skeleton steel framework. The studs and joists were made with an irregular centre groove into which each nail clinches itself firmly. While this makes possible exterior walls of wood, they can also be of stone, brick, shingles or stucco

The house throughout is furnished in a modified modern style, or 1,600 spots per hour on plates artistic, liveable and practical. Its conveniences are the latest, from dishwashing apparatus to indirect lighting and air conditioning system.

Among its novelties is the use of tinted mirrors. The wood-burning living room fireplace has a black marble mantel and over this, extending to the ceiling, a huge yellow backed mirror. This yellow mirror is repeated in tops of oicasional tables.

CALCUTTA'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Public Demand For Electrical Energy Has Continuously Expanded Since 1899 Total Consumption In 1932 Being 185, 134, 324 Units

In the year 1895 the Government of Bengal passed the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act. Shortly after the passing of this Act an application was made to Government for a licence, and on the 7th January, 1897, "The Indian Electric Company, Ltd." was formed to take over the Calcutta Electric Lighting Licence, 1896, which had been granted by Government. The first Licence was for a period of 21 years from the 29th December, 1896, and covered an area of 5.64 square miles. At the time 21 years was the longest period for which a Licence could be granted under the Act.

The Indian Electric Company, Ltd. was registered in London with a nominal Capital of £1,000, and in February, 1897, it was resolved to change the name of the Company to "The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd." and to increase the Capital to £100,000. A prospectus was issued in May, 1897, when the whole of the Capital was over-subscribed on the day of issue.

EMAMBAGH LANE GENERATING STATION.

It was decided to commence operations on a tentative and moderate scale, in order to test what the possible demand might be for electric current, and accordingly, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Crompton & Company to erect and equip a single generating station with plant of 1,000 kilowatts capacity, capable of dealing with an initial demand for supplying current to about 60,000 carbon filament lamps of 8 candle power, and to provide and lay all the mains required in the compulsory area as set out in the Licence, for the sum of £65,000.

The generating station was erected on a centrally-situated plot of land in Emambagh Lane, and was equipped with Compton dynamos, Willans' engines, and Babcock & Wilcox boilers. The supply of current from this station was commenced on the 17th April, 1899.

ADDITIONAL STATIONS.

The demand for current for fans as well as for lights at once showed that the supply of electrical energy met a real public want, and it was soon found that the single station at Emambagh Lane, generating direct current, as originally planned, was quite inadequate to deal with the constantly increasing requirements of the community. This station had, therefore, to be enlarged from time to time, and the distributing mains extended. Additional generating stations in different parts of the area covered by the Licence, equipped on similar lines to the first station, were erected and opened. These were the Alipore Station in March, 1902, with a capacity of 750 kilowatts; the Ultadanga Station in September, 1906, with a capacity of 1,200 kilowatts; and the Howrah Station in May, 1906, with a gas suction plant to supply 165-kilowatts.

As the demand for electric current continued to grow the Company applied from time to time for further licenses from the Government of Bengal, to permit of the supply to additional areas, with the result that the licensed area has increased from 5.46 square miles in 1896 to 126.51 miles in 1932 involving the laying, up to the end of 1932, of 916 miles of underground and 413 miles of overhead mains, a total of 1,329 miles.

In 1909, due to the abnormal increase in demand for electrical energy for power purposes, the Directors of the Company decided, on the advice of their Consulting Engineer, Sir Alexander B. D. Kennedy, to instal high tension alternating current plant at Ultadanga. In the following year the Directors came to the conclusion that still further extensions were essential and decided that the system of having several stations generating direct current at low pressure with only one station supplying high tension current on a comparatively small scale was neither economical nor conducive to the sale of current at a low price.

COSSIPORE GENERATING STATION.

It was decided, therefore, to erect and equip a large central station suitable for the requirements of the City of Calcutta, generating alternating current at high tension and supplying substations in different parts of the town. This work was put in hand at the end of 1910, a site having been acquired for the purpose at Cossipore, comprising about 10 acres in the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality, with a frontage on the River Hooghly. A siding connecting with the Eastern Bengal Railway was constructed so as to ensure the economical delivery of coal and heavy goods. Quarters for the engineering staff were erected on the site, facing directly on to the river.

The equipment and layout of the Central Station was in accordance with the most up-to-date practice at that time, viz., steam turbine sets generating alternating current, three-phase, 50 cycles at 6,000 volts, water tube boilers, cubicle switchgear and motor converters at substations.

The initial equipment of the Cossipore generating station consisted of four 3,000 kW turbo-alternators generating at 6,000 volts. This capacity soon proved inadequate to meet the increasing demand for power, and from 1912 onwards, frequent additions and extensions have been made, until the present installed plant capacity of the stations amount to 92,500 kW with boiler plant evaporative capacity of 980,000 lbs. of steam per hour. The high tension alternating current is converted at the substations to 450 volts and 225 volts direct current three-wire system and 400 volts three-phase and 225 volts single-phase alternating current for supply to the outskirts of the area. The present plant is composed of two 18,750 kW A.C. sets, three 12,500 kW A.C. sets, two 7,500kW A.C. sets, and one 2,500 kW A.C. house set, with six 60,000 lbs. steam per hour boilers, eight 50,-

(Continued on page 9.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933

NO MORE KNOCKING

In his Ahmedabad interview and his statement to the London "Daily Herald" Gandhiji makes his whole position very clear. He entirely disposes of any plea of justification for the Viceroy's refusal of an interview. The assurance of a man like Gandhiji should have been enough to convince any one that he wanted nothing but to explore the possibilities of peace, and, as the Mahatma says, the question could have been considered on its own merits. But the Government believe that they are in a position to close the door against all such negotiations, unless their "amour propre" is satisfied by Congress agreeing to their conditions. This is a most humiliating position for any one to accept, and Gandhiji even with his anxiety to have peace did right in refusing to agree to humiliate the Congress any further. The responsibility now lies on Lord Willingdon and his advisers.

SIMLA'S EXULTATION.

Our Simla Correspondent writes that there is a note of exultation in official quarters in Simla at the apparent divisions in the Congress and they are gloating over the rather frank and honest criticism which was levelled at the Mahatma by the Nationalist Press. Simla is misled into believing that the Congress and the country are divided and that it is only a question of time for all of them to crawl on their stomachs to Simla, suing for peace and some crumbs of official favour. It is nothing of the sort. The country is united. The difference of opinion lies not in slackening political activity, but in strengthening it. The disagreement lies not in the objective, or ideals, but in the methods.

THE BEST POLICY.

Gandhiji informs the "Daily Herald" that he wanted an informal conference which was favourable to peace. We entirely accept this but it is no use pursuing the subject further, and the best policy now would be to leave the Government to themselves to do what they think best. It is for the Congress to take stock of things, now that indefinite suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement has been decided. To repudiate Civil Disobedience for all time is more than what Gandhiji, or even the Congress, can promise. The Congress cannot, and has not the power to, bind the hands of workers now and for ever. That is a preposterous demand, to which no sane Indian could agree.

GO FORWARD.

As Gandhiji says, the White Paper has never satisfied the Congress, and will never satisfy the Congress. He says that he has a "totally different scheme which would have been acceptable both to the Government and the Congress." We do not know why this scheme should be kept secret. This is the time for him to consult Congressment and place his new programme before the country. He already knows the majority view of Indian leaders. The country is prepared to go forward, but there should not be any stagnation. It is essential now to give a new turn to the Congress policy and revitalise it, and spur it on to further action. But we cannot wait indefinitely for the Viceroy to relent, or the Home Member to come off his perch. Whatever action the Congress takes must be irrespective of the wishes and policy of the Government, and we believe there is ample scope for the launching out of a new policy. We are quite sure that no good purpose will be served by knocking at the Viceregal door again. India must pursue her own course undeterred.

More Communal Poison

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Karachi Municipal Bill has several good points in it but most of them are likely to be nullified by the poison of communal representation freely injected into the Bill. One commendable feature is the lowering of the five rupee franchise recommended by the original Bill, to one rupee. While this is a safe move in the right direction, the Committee could well have gone farther and recommended adult suffrage. That would have considerably simplified the question of adjusting communal interests equitably and of giving due representation to the most backward communities like the Depressed Classes. Even if there is any risk in adult suffrage for the legislatures, there is none in beginning with the reform immediately with Municipalities.

In the absence of adult suffrage, the Karachi Municipal Bill can be much the better for the inclusion of a simple literacy franchise in addition to the property franchise. It will not only raise the intellectual calibre of the electorate but will give a much needed stimulus to primary education. Such a stimulus will appreciably reduce the educational wastage in the form of relapse into illiteracy which is very common in this country and much deplored by observant educationists.

The worst feature of the revised Bill is its indiscriminate extension of communal representation to the sphere of local self-government. The Select Committee is not content with reserving seats for certain communities, it recommends communal electorates and foists them not only upon the Muslims but also Hindus, Parsis, Jews and Christians. At a time when even the communalist leaders are earnestly attempting to substitute joint for separate electorates even in the legislatures, it is a mischievous attempt on the part of the Select Committee to divide the Karachi electorate into so many rival communal camps.

Yet, curiously enough the Committee does not give separate electorates to the Sikhs, arguing that they "are sufficiently identical to make separate representation unnecessary." It may be said with equal truth that the civic interests of all the communities are sufficiently identical to dispense with separate electorates. We trust that the Bombay Council will insist upon joint electorates for all communities with or without reservation of seats.

What Has Come Of It?

The Industries Conference at Simla has come to a close but one does not know what are its tangible results. The Conference was open only to officials and they are reported to have considered a number of important questions and finally declared that it had proved to be of great value. But the Government might have published a full report of its proceedings to enable the public to see if they were at all likely to be benefitted by it.

From the meagre particulars that have been published we gather that the Conference was a conventional one for the simple exchange of experiences between the various provincial Directors of Industries. It does not seem to have evolved any decent scheme of industrial advance. The first requisite for a sound scheme for the whole of India is reliable statistical information of the industrial conditions in the country, with special reference to the extent of unemployment, both rural and urban.

But we do not believe that Government have at their disposal full and reliaable information of this character, nor have they made any serious attempt to gather it. Rural unemployment or under-employment in this country is on an appalling scale and more or less chronic. If Government cannot do much today to relieve it, they can at least explore the extent of the problem they have got to solve. Quite as necessary as statistical information is generous financial help from the State.

Government's contribution of funds will undoubtedly be a good investment but large funds are essential at the very initial stage. If Government are not prepared to give financial help to industries, their attempts at industrial advance can only be a make-believe.

Press Views

"Knock On The Head"?

During the earlier stages of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Lord Willingdon was reported by an ex-M.P. to have said that he wanted to deal Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress a salutary and decisive knock on the head. His Excellency had confessed his intentions correctly. That was some time ago. But it seems that his Excellency's determination, sustained and nursed through the intervening months, is now stronger than ever. This is the only possible interpretation of the mentality that has motivated the Private Secretary's telegram to Mahatma Gandhi.—"National Call."

Sin Against Light

Wilful aversion towards the idea of discussing matters with Mahatma Gandhi, characterises Lord Willingdon's reply to the plea for a conciliatory approach, a plea which has the fervent support and sympathy of the whole nation. It is an unspeakable tragedy that the approach has been regarded with suspicion and a battle of correspondence has been opened in lieu of a gesture of goodwill and courtesy. True to the spirit of a Satyagrahi, Mahatma Gandhi has decided to bear the rebuff and repeat his request for a personal interview. Where is the outrage or the sacrilege of Mahatma Gandhi entering the presence of the Viceroy when the mission is plainly one of peace? The country is staggered by such unreasoning obduracy. Mahatma Gandhi again proffers the hand of peace but Simla apparently wishes to see him first on bended knees. The Viceroy's reply is conceived in suspicion and shapen in surmise. Mahatma Gandhi's splendid answer to the opposition of the Viceroy vindicates the righteousness of his cause and the purity of his aims. To reject a plea so moving and sincere, would be sinning against the Light.—"Hindustan Times."

Prestige Before Peace

Either peace has been restored or it has not been. In the former case, what is the justification for the continuance of a policy of repression? In the latter case do Lord Willingdon's Government seriously believe that they have no responsibility for the chaos and confusion which have brought ruin on the country and no less weakened the foundations of law and orders? "Zid" has been allowed to prevail far too long. Panic has yielded to courage. The interests of peace have been sacrificed to a false sense of prestige. It may be Lord Willingdon's duty to govern, but that duty is not discharged by flouting public opinion. His Excellency is not more interested in the country's peace, progress and prosperity than those who reside permanently in the country.—"Advance."

Dictator Mentality

When Sir Samuel prides himself upon the fact that he is not as other men that though he had the provocation of a Hitler or a Mussolini he has been magnanimous enough not to use his power like those dictators, an impartial world cannot but be amused at this exhibition of self-righteousness which is so strong a national characteristic. If an inflexible resolve to treat a great national organisation as something leprous and unclean because it has hesitated to abandon a particular political method is not evidence of the dictatormentality we do not know what is. Government by their intransigeant attitude towards the Congress have convicted themselves of that utter intolerance of other people's opinions which is the distinguishing characteristic of dictatorship.—"Hindu."

A Grave Blunder

The atmosphere of the Conference was much more important than the speeches made by individual speakers; and even the unauthorised reports of the proceedings made it perfectly clear to all unprejudiced minds that the prevailing feeling at the Conference was strongly in favour of peace. Was not that the supreme factor in this case, and should it not have been decisive? Indeed, if the interview had taken place there was every reason to hope that after an inter-change of views with His Excellency the Mahatma would have advised the Congress to call off civil disobedience and to try an alternative programme. In making this impossible by rejecting the Mahatma's peace overtures the Viceroy has again thrown away a golden opportunity, and he has done so in circumstances which immeasurably heighten the nature and gravity of his blunder.—"Tribune."

WANTED FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

States' People Demand Freedom Of Speech, Of Association, And Of Person

(Prof. G. R. ABHYANKER.)

Every citizen living in the units of a federation is entitled to civic and political rights equally. In modern written constitutions civic rights are called fundamental rights which are regarded as birth rights of every citizen. With a view to ensure equal political rights it has been laid down in some of the constitutions, such as, those of the United States of America and Mexico, modern Germany and Switzerland that every unit of a federation shall have the same republican form of Government.

It is only in India we witness a bastard type of a federation of autocratically governed States and autonomous British Indian Provinces. How far this will lead to the development of responsible government in all the units and for all the citizens of this federation is much more than problematical. The British Government is not willing to concede central responsibility unless the autocratic States are included in the ambit of this federation.

EQUAL POLITICAL STATUS.

The coming in of the Princes on their own terms is absolutely unnecessary for the advancement of British India; but the mighty British power insists that unless their henchmen, the despotic Princes, are given a lion's share in the rights and privileges of this federation, British India will not get even that modicum of self-government which His Majesty's Government is pleased to bestow on India. It is therefore no wonder that equal political status is denied to the citizens of the Indian States. They are not allowed their legitimate right of representation in the Federal Houses.

The ruler of Bikaner and his minister Sir Manubhai Mehta seem to be labouring under a delusion that rule of the law means and connotes peace, order and 'Bandobust.' Equality in the eye of law is the foundation of the doctrine of rule of law as generally understood. It forms part of the domain of public law as apart from private law. It means the right which every one must enjoy to seek redress in a proper tribunal against any wrong done by the executive authorities in any State. What is generally connoted by rule of law is the liberty of person and property, liberty of conscience, freedom of expression, liberty of the press and freedom of association and meetings.

SOME ATROCITIES.

In the case of many Indian States with hardly few exceptions these birth rights of citizens are trampled upon by the high-handed executive authorities in the States. Incarceration without trial, confiscation of property, resumptions of inams and vested interests, persecution of those who profess a faith different from that

(Continued on Page 7)

Frankly Speaking

REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS.

Dr. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand and Pandit Nanak Chand are reported to have urged at an all-Party meeting in the House of Commons that "no change should be made until Muslims agreed to a common roll of electors."

If these people seriously mean that there should be no reforms without common electorates, theirs is a most reactionary and reprehensible attitude, which will be summarily repudiated by the bulk of the Hindu population.

Nor is it at all calculated to win over the Muslim and other minorities to the cause of joint electorates. It is particularly deplorable at a time when earnest efforts are being made in the Punjab to secure joint electorates through a voluntary settlement and when the efforts are very near success.

Flirting with Government can only aggravate the present communal position.

VEXATIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

The Madras Government's latest communique will give further satisfaction to their allies, the reactionary Sanatanists.

Not content with giving a general warning to Government servants against the present anti-untouchability movement, they have now issued orders specifically forbidding officials to associate themselves with the temple entry movement.

They urge that the movement has "aroused considerable feeling and created a tense atmosphere."

This is an undue and unwarranted restriction on what little liberty a government servant can boast of and may any day be extended to every social reform, if only it "arouses considerable feeling.

It is obvious that the orders are expected to be obeyed by many other loyal persons besides Government servants. But it is the duty of all self-respecting people to nullify these restrictions by devoting themselves more earnestly to every aspect of the anti-untouchability movement.

NOT HIS JOB.

That "enfant terrible," Randolph Churchill, has written to the "Sunday Despatch" making himself responsible for the statement that the Commander-in-Chief of India who is now in Britain is of the opinion that, if the White Paper proposals were implemented, the British Army would have to be doubled!

Mr. R. Churchill complains that the Government circulated a contrary version of this statement, for their own propaganda we suppose!

The recipient of the letter from Sir P. Chetwode communicated the contents to a meeting of Tories, and Sir Samuel Hoare at once ordered the former to keep his peace.

The Commander-in-Chief, like all brass hats, is an enemy of Indian aspirations, and narrow in his outlook on life. A soldier should be made to stick to his own job and not meddle with that of others. We remember that Sir Philip made a most reactionary speech in England after his appointment as C.-in-C.

It is immaterial what Sir P. Chetwode thinks of Indians and their fight for liberty, but so long as he is paid out of the revenues of India, he ought to keep silence.

NAZI BRIGANDAGE.

The Berlin Police have seized the funds of the Jewish Welfare Society amounting to 80,000 marks. The money came from America and England and was sent to relieve the Jewish victims of Nazi Terror.

It is difficult to understand the motive of the Nazis in confiscating these funds, unless they want the Jews to starve and die, rather be helped by outsiders.

What are the Jews to do when they are deprived of their profession, their work, and in many cases even of their property? They are not even allowed to become Nazis and take a share in the general loot and robbery that is going on in Germany.

A writer in an American journal said the other day that Nazis are creating more enemies in England every day by their general blackguardism than anywhere else, and such oonduct will not surely strengthen their cause in Britain.

PSEUDO SOCIALISTS.

According to news from Paris the Nazi movement is spreading to France, though it is entirely different in its aims to the German cult.

Eighty Socialists have voted with the Government supporting their military budget, and no doubt also military aims, and they declare they would follow the bent of their own minds, or as they prefer to call it their own conscience.

Except, perhaps, the Communists, who must be very few in the French Chamber, there is very little difference between Socialists, Nationalists and others in France. These party labels have very little significance in practice, and most of these people are strong jingoes.

It is these compromises with principles which ultimately ruin a party, and we have no doubt the French Socialists are preparing themselves to surrender to the moloch of militarism.

We shall not be surprised if the Socialists, with their weak policy, disappear from France, one day.

Readers' Views

VICEROY AND MR. GANDHI

From S. G. Warty.

Lord Willingdon has once again refused to grant an interview to Mr. Gandhi for the discussion of the present situation and to arrive at a compromise honourable to both parties on the question of constitutional advance. The reason given by the Viceroy is that civil disobedience is wholly unconstitutional and that therefore there can be no parleys between him and Mr. Gandhi until the latter announces his complete abandonment of the movement.

It is customary to blame one or the other party for this deadlock. Let us not indulge in this game, but try to visualise the practical consequences of the Viceroy's decision. Let us suppose that Mr. Gandhi as plenipotentiary on behalf of the Congress, announces his complete withdrawal of the movement, and is granted an interview by the Viceroy. If their discussions end in an agreement, so far so good. But if they do not, is there anything to prevent Mr. Gandhi or the Congress from proclaiming non-co-operation and restarting civil disobedience? In that case, the so-called abandonment of civil disobedience amounts to a suspension and nothing more. If Mr. Gandhi were a mere politician and not a great moral figure, he could easily perform this dishonest feat and beat the Vireroy at his own game.

The Viceroy's insistence on the abandonment of civil disobedience previous to starting discussions, is bound to produce on the mind of the masses in India just that effect which the Viceroy seeks to counteract. The Viceroy desires to convince the public by his action that civil disobedience is futile for the attainment of Swaraj. But in the extraordinary emphasis put upon it by the Viceroy, the masses would rightly or wrongly only read its efficacy in bringing Swaraj nearer day by day. They would reason as follows:—If civil disobedience is so barren of results, and if, as Government has repeatedly proclaimed, it has been practically overcome by the ordinances, why does the Viceroy make its abandonment an indispensable preliminary condition before starting discussions? It can only be, so they would say, because the Viceroy is well convinced in his mind that this civil disobedience would make British Government concede India's demand.

The Viceroy seems to be greatly obsessed by what he calls the unconstitutionalism of civil disobedience and in a pharisaical mood cannot even entertain the idea of compromising with it in any manner whatsoever. Such attitude is meaningless in Indian eyes, when it is a matter of history that the British Government have consistently treated with rebels when they found themselves helpless or when it suited their purpose. Surely when Lord Irwin opened negotiations with Mr. Gandhi and entered into a pact with him, Mr. Gandhi had by no means abandoned civil disobedience but was still a rebel. What about Ireland? The Irish people were not only law-breakers, but indulged freely in political murders, and yet the British Government improvised from among these very murderers a so-called National Government of Ireland and sued for peace with it.

If conditions similar to those in Ireland immediately before the settlement come to exist in India, Lord Willingdon would instantly abandon his pharisaical attitude and like a practical politician sue for peace. The practical lesson for India is that it is not the moral or the constitutional ground that stands in the way of the interview, but the present position of the movement itself which is not sufficiently strong. There will be nothing surprising if the Viceroy's stern refusal to interview Mr. Gandhi should have the un-intended effect of compelling the younger generation to disown Mr. Gandhi's non-violent methods, to strengthen and widen the anti-British movement silently and by any means, and enact an Irish parallel in India, within a few years. Those who know the Indian psychology cannot judge otherwise.

IRENE SMITH

From W. E. Thompson, Hon Secretary, Anglo-Indian Federation.

Referring to the case of Irene Smith, described as an Anglo-Indian in the Press reports, who was convicted of soliciting and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to the subsequent correspondence on the subject which appeared in the "Chronicle", many believe she was the victim of cruel injustice.

The evidence collected by me was strongly in favour of an appeal for the revision of the sentence. With the object of filing an appeal I asked for and obtained permission from the Superintendent of the Arthur Road Frison to interview Miss Smith. One glance at Miss Smith convinced me that she was not an Anglo-Indian and the first words she uttered confirmed me in this conviction. Notwithstanding, I was prepared to go on with the appeal, but when I spoke of it to Miss Smith, she became unduly alarmed and said that she was already the victim of a plot engineered by the police and did not want to be dragged into another which I was engineering.

When I tried to explain that, through an appeal, we were attempting to establish her innocence and to vindicate her character she became irritated and waived me aside saying that she would do this for herself after she had served her sentence and was free.

One cannot for a moment imagine that this ignorant, timid girl would have the courage to approach British soldiers and solicit them, and what makes it inexpressably sad is that she herself should be the strongest opponent of those who would see justice done to her. Such cases make one think.

LAST SUNDAY'S PARSI MEETING

From B. F. Bharucha.

There are some features of this meeting, which can't be passed over quietly.

(1) At the very outset, it was stated from the Chair, that no Amendment would be permitted! Such a declaration at a public meeting, and that too from an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, was far from fair and equitable.

(2) That to shut out or throw out those three or four persons, who took exception to some speakers' remarks betrayed lack of tolerance, which was regrettable.

(3) That Mr. Hirji Behedin was an "unpopular speaker and was hooted" is not correct. As he rise to speak, he was greeted with three cheers, so says the "Samachar".

(4) That there should have been police officers present at this Parsi Anjuman meeting was really unfortunate.—unnecessary and even unworthy, when days before the meeting an amicable settlement was reached between the two Parties.

(5) What the Parsis do need to-day is solid constructive social and educational work, more than mass meetings and pious resolutions. What they need is a clear lead from men of vision, vitality, and sterling independence.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE

From Ramrao P. Mantri.

With reference to the queries appearing in your issue of the 15th instant under the above caption, I state that the procedure is unconstitutional and against the usual practices of the meetings.

In such cases the usual procedure is to convene a meeting to consider the resignation and it should be left to the discretion of the Managing Committee to deal with it in any manner they think best. The President should not bring pressure on members by suggesting to accept the resignation and dictate to the committee to definite line of action.

I do not deprive the President of his special powers to issue such instructions, but at the same time he must not override constitution.

I think it is highly objectionable for the President to issue instructions calling upon the resigning member to attend the meeting to give charge of his office, when his resignation has not been accepted by the committee.

SPURNED OFFER THEN; BUT STOOP TO CO-OPERATE NOW

City Fathers Apply To Collector For Permission To Send Representatives To Excise Advisory Committee

The Bombay Municipal Corporation stultified themselves on Monday, by once again approaching the Government to take their representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee.

It would be recalled that the Corporation on three previous occasions turned down the reqquest of the Collector of Bombay to send their representatives to the Excise Advisory Committee. The last resolution was passed in March 1932, when the Corporation resolved to inform the Collector that no useful purpose would be served by nomination of any of the councillors on the Excise Advisory body, in view of the indifference generally shown to their views by Government.

STULTIFYING THEMSELVES.

In spite of this reiteration of their views, the Corporation very complacently resolved on Thursday to inform the Collector that they proposed to send their representatives to the Excise Advisory Committee, and also enquiring if he had any objection to their so doing now.

The voting list in the division presented a very interesting situation. Some of the Government nominees opposed the resolution, while a few well known Nationalists voted for it.

Mr. S. B. Awar moved:

That in modification of Corporation Resolution the Commissioner be requested to inform the Collector of Bombay that the Corporation propose to send their representatives on the Excise Advisory Committee for the remaining period of the triennium ending 31st March 1935 and to ascertain from him and inform the Corporation direct whether there is any objection to their doing so now.

That if no objection is taken by the Collector of Bombay to the Corporation's proposal the Secretary be requested to enter on the Corporation Agenda along with the Collector's reply the item for the appointment of 14 Councillors who may be nominated to serve during the remaining period of the triennium.

Mr. Awar urged the house to re-consider the question. He thought it was better to fight out their views in the Excise Advisory Committee than to non-co-operate.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle seconded the proposition.

SELF-RESPECT DEMANDS.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the resolution and said the Excise Advisory Committee had repeatedly flouted the wishes of the Corporation. If the corporation had self-respect, they should throw out the resolution.

Mr E. R. Hirjibehdin also opposed the resolution and urged the house to throw it out. The Excise Advisory Committee he said, had turned down the recommendations of the Corporation hundreds of times, and it would serve no useful purpose to send their representatives now.

Mr. S. K. Nabiulla thought that there were other bodies, besides the Excise Advisory Committee who had not listened to the recommendations of the Corporation, and yet they were sending their representatives there. He failed to see why they should not send their representatives to the Excise Advisory Committee.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also supported the proposition and said the corporation should not go by whims, but shall protect the interests of their electors and rate payers.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia supported the proposition

NOT CONSISTENT.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram thought it was not consistent on the part of the Corporation to withdraw their representatives and then to send them in.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said it was quite clear that government were not for prohibition, although they assured the public often that they were anxious to adopt the policy of prohibition. If the corporation wished to send any representatives, however, they should wait for some better opportunity, rather than go to the government beginning to take them in.

Mr. R K Vaidya thought that licenses near temples and schools would not have been granted, if the Corporation representatives were on the Excise Advisory Committee.

HUMILIATING

Principal Shorab R Davar pointed out that the advice and recommendations of the Corporation were flouted by the Excise Advisory Committee numerous times before. In the end, they were compelled to withdraw their representatives. It would be therefore humiliating to again ask the government to allow them to send their representatives.

At this stage closure was moved and the proposition was declared lost by show of hands. A poll was demanded, and it resulted in the proposition being carried by 36 votes against 25.

TERMINAL TAX

The following resolution of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was carried with a large majority.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to draw the attention of Government to the Mayor's letter No. 9001, dated 27th January, 1933 and to urge upon Government the necessity of expediting legislation on the proposal of the Corporation for the levy of a Terminal Tax on passengers so that the necessary funds required to meet the deficits of the Trust may become available upon amalgamation and without which the deficits of the Trust will remain uncovered, as the Corporation have all along held that the provision of financial resources to meet the deficits of the Trust should be made simultaneously with the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality."

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

DIVISION LIST

The following is the division list on Mr. S. B. Awar's proposition:—

AYES (16)

(1) Mr. A R Dimtimkar, (2) Mr. C W E Arbuthnot, (3) Mr. B N Karanjia, (4) Mr. B N Gamadia, (5) Mr. B G Parelkar, (6) Dr. A De Souza, (7) Mr. D G Khairaz, (8) Mr. A Ezra, (9) Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, (10) Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim, (11) Mr. H A Begmohamed, (12) Mr. J B Boman Behram, (13) Dr. K J J Cursetji, (14) Mr. M A Karanjawala, (15) Mr. M A Dabholkar, (16) Mr. M N Talpade. (17) Mr. M E Serang, (18) Mr. M M Killedar, (19) Mr. M U Rajjab. (20) Mr. M V Donde, (21) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (22) Dr. P G Solanki, (23) Mr. R K Vaidya, (24) Rao Bahadur R S Asavale, (25) Mr. S G Keni (26) Mr. S K Barodawalla, (27) Mr. S B Awar, (28) Mr. S K Nabiulla, (29) Mr. S B Keny, (30) Rao Bahadur S K Bole. (31) Dr. S P Mehta, (32) Mr. Syed Munawar, (33) Prof. V G Rao, (34) Mr. V N Chandavarkar, (35) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji and (36) Mr. S C Cumbatta.

NOES (25)

(1) Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, (2) Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai, (3) Dr. J A Collaco, (4) Mr. Cooverji J Shah, (5) Dr. D N Saher, (6) Mr. D G Dalvi, (7) Mr. E R Hirjibehdon, (8) Mr. Ishwadas Lakhmidas, (9) Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, (10) Mr. K H Goregaoker, (11) Mr. L R Tairsee, (12) Mr. M I Rowji (13) Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, (14) Mr. M L Dahanukar, (15) Mr. Mohanlal M Desai, (16) Mr. M J Dandekar, (17) Mr N N Kale, (18) Dr. P H Mehesheri, (19) Mr. Shanker Gangla (20) Mr. Shivdas C Thakkar, (21) Mr. S C Joshi, (22) Mr. A Soares, (23) Prof. Sohrab R Davar (24) Mr. Soonderdas Morarji and (25) Mr. Y G Pandit.

BIG DEMAND FOR DOLLARS

Large Amount Of New York Business In London Market

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 20.

On foreign exchanges this morning there has been a b commercial demand for dollar and also a large amount of business from New York in connection with the conversion of the United Kingdom five and half per cent 1917 Loan.

Continental shorts have been covering.

WILEY POST FOR ALASKA

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, July 20.

Mr. Wiley Post reached Khabarovsk at 3-45 a.m. and resumed flight for Nome, Alaska at 5-58 a.m.

SHARP RALLY IN DOLLAR

Cross-Rate Improves After Wide Fluctuations

(From Our Com. Correspondent.)

Bombay, Thursday. 11p.m.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet to-day 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan declined by 10 shillings to £82 1/2.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 10 points but closed steady at unchanged prices.

The New York Cotton market displayed good undertone in the early part of the day, but later prices declined by 20 points.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Broach April May delivery was quoted at Rs. 232 after touching Rs 234-8-0.

CROSS-RATE.

The Dollar-Sterling Cross-Rate fluctuated widely and recorded an improvement of 14 points to 4.72 1/2.

SILVER.

The London Silver market declined on Indian Chinese and American selling. Later on, China and speculators bought at a decline.

The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	18 1/8
Difference	—7/16
Forward	18 1/4
Difference	—7/16

The quotations of Bombay market are as under:—

Ready Silver	56	8	0
Sravan Delivery	56	10	0
Bhadravan Delivery	56	14	0
GOLD.			
Shravan Gold	30	14	6
Bhadravan Gold	30	14	6
Sovereign	19	14	0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 20.

Previous Closing	4.82 3/4
To-day's Opening	4.78 1/2
To-day's Closing	4.74

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 20.

Previous Closing	4.81
To-day's Closing	4.67 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 20.

Previous Closing	11.48
To-day's Opening	11.40
Difference	—08
To-day's Closing	10.72
Difference	—.76

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	Rs. 207
April-May	Rs. 228

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 20.

Previous Closing	6.20
To-day's Opening	6.10
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing	6.20
Difference	Unchanged.

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 20.

Previous Closing	85 29/32
To-day's Opening	85 7/8
To-day's Closing	85 27/32

COFFEE, TIN & SUGAR COMMITTEES WIND UP

Cuban Delegate Withdraws Scheme To Restrict Sugar Production

LONDON, July 20.

Coffee, tin and sugar sub-committees of the World Economic Conference have wound up and issued reports.

The first shelves negotiations temporarily.

The second exhorts the producing countries at present participating in the control scheme to adhere to it on the basis of flat-rate quota and attaches very great importance to earliest action and recommends to the Governments of Britain, Burma, Australia, South Africa, Belgian Congo, Portugal, Mexico, Japan, China and French Indo-China to nominate representatives to negotiate quotas with the International Tin Committee.

The third report requests Bureau to continue negotiations with the countries concerned and convene another meeting when warranted.

At the latter sub-committee's final meeting, the Cuban delegate withdrew his scheme of world-wide restriction of production in the face of innumerable objections to it.—Reuter.

BHATIA GIRL CARRIED AWAY

15 Muslims Charged With Kidnapping And Robbery

SENSATION IN SIND

All Accused Discharged: Police Appeal To Sessions Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 16.

Tulsibai, a married Bhatia girl disappeared from her village in Jati Taluka, District Karachi, in September 1932, and no trace of her could be had for nearly eight months, until she was found living with a Mahomedan P.W.D. Daroga, named Natho. The police arrested Natho and Tulsibai, and produced them before the First Class Magistrate of Jati, who had issued warrants.

About three weeks later while Tulsibai was being taken from Tatta to her native place in Jati Taluka in a motor car wherein along with her sat her husband and some other relatives and also a Hindu Sub-Inspector of police, a large party of Muslims surrounded the car and forcibly carried away Tulsibai, and it was alleged that they also robbed a gun carried by one of the male relatives of Tulsibai and disappeared. A report was subsequently made to the police at Tatta.

The Offices and Press of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" are being transferred from Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, to new premises known as "Red Building," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort. This, naturally, involves considerable inconvenience and difficulty in the production of the paper for a few days.

We are, therefore, obliged to ask for the indulgence of our readers until the process of complete removal is achieved.

ARREST AND CHALLAN.

The Tatta police after an inquiry arrested and challaned 15 Mahomedans on charges under sections 148, 149, 365, 366, 366A and 397 I.P.C. (forming an unlawful assembly, kidnapping with immoral intention and robbery). The case was tried by Mr. J. Booth, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tatta.

The prosecution produced a certificate from Dr. Miss Nunes of Karachi, counter-signed by the Civil Surgeon of Karachi, Lt.-Col. Holgate, to the effect that Tulsibai was about 14 or 15 years of age and she had no signs at all of being pregnant.

X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH.

The Magistrate examined both Dr. Miss Nunes and Lt.-Col. Holgate. The latter stated that after counter-signing the certificate (mentioned above) he had examined Tulsibai more thoroughly and had taken X-Ray photographs and after this examination he had come to the definite conclusion that the girl was over 16 and about 17 years of age.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate relying on the Civil Surgeon's opinion and his own personal impression, came to the conclusion that Tulsibai was about 17 years of age, and, therefore, he decided that the accused could not be charged with kidnapping, and he further held that they could not be also charged with abducting her, because in his opinion the object of the accused was not to gratify the lust of anybody but merely to see as a matter of honour that she remained in the Muslim faith to which she had declared her conversion. He also discharged the accused under section 397 I.P.C. (robbery).

This discharge order of the Magistrate has created a great commotion in the Hindu community all over Sind and the Public Prosecutor has filed in the Sessions Court of Hyderabad an application praying that the Magistrate be ordered to commit the accused to the Sessions on the sections on which he had discharged them.

C. P. RIVER DISASTER

Ferry-Boat Capsizes Drowning All Passengers

NAGPUR, July 20.

A message received from Kamptee to-day states that a ferry-boat capsized while crossing Kanhan river with the result that all the passengers were drowned.

So far, the attempts to trace them have proved abortive.

It appears that the river was in flood due to heavy rains in the surrounding area and hence the tragedy involving the loss of lives of all the occupants occurred.—A. P.

WANTED FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

(Continued from page 6.)

of the ruler, gagging of the Press, with-holding permission to hold meetings for ventilation of legitimate grievances, seduction, abduction, and enticing away of married women to satisfy the lust of the ruler, intrigues in the herems, ill-treatment of intimate relations by the ruler,—such incidents are of everyday occurrence in most of the Indian States.

Such acts of violence which are correctly described as acts of "Royal Lawlessness" by Dicey in his work are familiar to Indian States' people. They are committed by the highhanded ruler or by his subordinates under his inspiration or command and there is no tribunal where the aggrieved and helpless subjects can seek redress for the wrong done to them. It is this inequality in the eye of law which is complained of.

Peace, order and 'Bundobust' do exist in every State which claims to govern its people in Indian India. The method of keeping peace and order may be crude or refined according to the temperament of the autocratic rulers. But so far as the misdeeds of a ruler are concerned, either by himself or by his instrument at his dictation, there is no court which can take proper cognizance of such complaints against the ruler.

JUSTICE FOR ALL.

The King can do no wrong is literally true of an Indian autocrat and the constitutional implications of this expression are deliberately misunderstood. When the people in the States are clamouring for fundamental rights, what they mean is that there should be a legitimate court or forum where the aggrieved subjects of a ruler should as a right get relief against the high-handed acts of the executive authority of any State.

Dr. Laski has put this very graphically in his "Grammar of Politics" by stating that in the case of an autocratic oriental monarch executive and judicial functions are combined in him. There is no independent judiciary and consequently there is no impartial justice meed out to the aggrieved subjects in the States. It is for this reason that there is total absence of rule of law in most of the Indian States and complete negation of fundamental rights for the States' people. The States' people, therefore, demand that the elementary civic rights should be assured to the States' people under the federal constitution. If the States' people are to be treated on any footing higher than mere animals, they are entitled to these rights. Unless these rights are enjoyed by the people they will not be fit for civic duties and much less for civic responsibility.

WHY THEY OPPOSE.

The Princes are stoutly opposed to the insertion of these rights in the constitution. The reason of this opposition is obvious. If these rights are embodied in the constitution and if they are violated by any ruler the aggrieved party would be entitled to approach the Supreme Court for redress. He would certainly be a bold man who would predict the establishment of parliamentary forms of government or of responsible government in the Indian States so long as they are under the sheltering wing of the Paramount Power.

But if fundamental rights are assured to the States' people in the federal constitution it may be asserted that good government would be established in every State in the near future. The vagaries of the Princes, their deplorable lapses and their acts of royal lawlessness would immediately come to an end.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, July 20.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 and 1/2 per cent. —A.P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN MANGROL

Bombay Meeting Protests Against Durbar's Ban On Constitutional Agitation

A meeting of the Hindu Mahajan Bombay was held on Wednesday in the Shrimali Samaj Hall to submit a report of the workings of the Cow Protection Committee upto date and to express their protest against the Foreigners Act and Ordinances declared in the last week in Mangrol causing great anxiety as to the safety and independence of free movement.

Sheth Sree Vandravandas Dayal presided.

In the beginning, the Secretary of the Mahajan while submitting the report stated that the passing of the cow-slaughter order has wounded the religious feelings of the Hindu subjects of the State and elsewhere was well evidence from the number of institutions who held public meetings to protest against the said farman. The Committee had requested the Darbar Saheb to receive the representatives in a deputation who desired to wait on the Darbar Saheb to request him to reconsider the recent order, but unfortunately, all efforts in this direction were turned down on one or the other pretext.

However, the committee wants to explore all the avenues of an honourable settlement preserve the goodwill and amity between the State and the subjects and hopes to achieve the object through all constitutional methods. If the present unreasonable attitude of the authorities continues, the Committee will be compelled to approach high authorities to interfere as was done on the previous occasion.

MANGROL DAY.

But apart from the cow-slaughter resolution, the State had issued two other Farmans and proclaimed ordinances thus banning even constitutiona agitation.

With reference to the Mangrol Day observance, reports were received from Mangrol and Calcutta that the programme was carried out as instructed by the Mahajan. But with regard to Mangrol, it was significant that even for this meeting permission had to be sought, and a conditional permission was granted after taking personal bonds holding the signatories responsible. Even then police force was present at the meeting.

Thereafter the President invited suggestions from the members present to guide the committee in their further programme.

Sheth Jamnadas Morarji then explained to the meeting at length to move constitutionally and to try all possible means to persuade the Darbar Saheb to hear them and to give proper justice and he was sure that the Darbar Saheb would do justice to them. He also requested the audience not to get excited over the Farmans and ordinances and assured them that the committee would certainly inquire as to the powers of the state in this matter.

RESOLUTION.

After a number of speakers addressed the meeting, the following resolution was moved from the chair and declared unanimously carried:—

This meeting of the Hindu Mahajan protests against the orders and ordinances proclaimed by the Mangrol State as they are calculated to stop all constitutional efforts at protest and expressing the sense of resentment against the order issued by the Darbar Saheb lifting ban on cow-slaughter in Mangrol and further empowers the Committee to investigate as to the rights and powers of the State to issue such ordinances and to do the needful in the matter.

THREATS BY TELEPHONE

Some excitement has been caused in the Cotton Market during the last few days by threatening telephone messages which have been received by well-known brokers.

To-day three well-known operators on the Exchange have received these threatening calls over the phone in the following terms:—

"Keep Ten Thousand Rupees ready or your life is in danger."

The sender gives his name as "Yatis Chandra."

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KHOJA GIRLS DEATH MYSTERY

Dr. Nunan Continues Evidence : Dr. Jal Patel Deposes About His Opinion After Examination, & Confirmation By Dr. Parekh About Delicate State Of Jainabi

Crowds mainly consisting of young medical students including ladies attended the coroner's court when the inquest over the dead bodies of the Khoja girl Jainabi and a newly-born male child was resumed on Thursday.

The mother who is in police custody was present in the court in a black veil which covered her from head to foot.

DR. NUNAN CONTINUES EVIDENCE.

Continuing his evidence to-day, Dr. Nunan told the Coroner that the placenta of a baby was lying loose in the womb of the woman. The haemorrhage in her was due to ordinary child birth in a woman who was unhealthy by reason of excessive fat. No attempt had been made by anyone to deliver the placenta after the child was born. Witness found that the placenta was not adherent, but as it was in her womb, the womb could not contract completely and this non-contraction favoured haemorrhage.

The snapping of the cord would also result in haemorrhage only while the placenta was still adherent to the womb.

MOST DANGEROUS PART OF CONFINEMENT.

In other words, only while the blood vessels of the placenta were in continuity with the blood vessels of the womb. Attention on the part of an attendant to the treatment of the cord and the delivery of the placenta might be in a particular case the most important and the most dangerous part of confinement. By attention, the Doctor meant, non-attention, faulty attention or ignorant attention. Precipitate delivery in the case of a first pregnancy was almost unknown.

NOT A PRECIPITATE DELIVERY.

Dr. Nunan concluded that he was in a position to state that if the child on whose body he held a post-mortem on July 1 was the child of the woman and that it was not a case of precipitate delivery.

STRIKING RESEMBLANCE.

Regarding the impressions he had found at the post-mortem, Dr. Nunan said that the features of the dead child greatly resembled those of the dead woman. His general consensus was that the baby greatly resembled the mother.

DR. PATEL'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Jal Patel, L.C.P.S., M.B.B.S. was the next to be examined by the Prosecuting Inspector. He was a medical practitioner and resided at Daruwalla Building at Girgaum Back Road. His consulting rooms were on Pherozeshah Mehta Road.

At the end of April, Hasham Fazal, the father of Jainabai, had come to him at the consulting room and asked for an appointment for a case to be brought for an examination. The appointment was made for the next morning. Three persons, including two ladies and a gentleman came there the next morning. He identified Sakinabai,, the mother, as one of the two ladies. Witness was told by the father that his daughter, who was brought for examination, was suffering from abdominal tumour and that she was unmarried.

"ADVANCED PERIOD OF PREGNANCY."

Witness exxamined her in the presence of her parents and found that she was pregnant. Witness told the father that the period of pregnancy was very much advanced,—it being nearly seven months. Witness accordingly advised the parents that the case was for a maternity hospital. They were not satisfied on the point of pregnancy and so witness advised them to consult other doctors. They then left, but after a day or two the father returned and asked witness for names of other doctors whom he should consult. Witness told him to see Dr. Mangaldas Mehta, Dr. Purandare and Dr. F. R. Parekh of the Parekh Hospital. At the father's request witness arranged with Dr. Parekh to come to his rooms the next morning.

DR. PAREKH'S OPINION.

The same three people came there when Dr. Parekh examined the daughter and confirmed his opinion about preguancy. Witness advised the father that the girl should be removed to the Prekh Hospital for delivery. Telling witness that they would let him know in a fortnight, they left. Shown the photograph of the dead girl, witness said he could not identify as her photo was distorted.

To the Coroner, witness said that he could feel the movement of the child in the womb after careful examination. Witness could also feel the heart sounds of foetus.

DR. E. J. HAKIM'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Eruckshaw Jamsetji Hakim, a Sub-assistant surgeon of the Grant Medical College, said that he had been practising since 1878, but was not a registered practitioner. Hasham Fazal, the father, came to him about 16th April and brought Jainabai for treatment. The father told witness that Jainabai was examined by several doctors including lady doctors in particular, and their opinion was that Jainabai was suffering from a tumour, As she was a strict purdah woman, witness asked her weather she would allow him to examine her, but she refused to be examined. Witness felt her pulse and after great persuasion by her faher and mother, Jainabai just allowed him to see her abdamen. From the outward appearance of the abdamen witness asked her if she was in a family way, whereupon Jainabai got very angry and wanted to leave the Dispensary. The father then told witness that in spite of several questions to his daughter, she had never admitted. This fact and asked witness to prescribe for the tumour. Witness told the father that the tumour was so large that it could be cured only by operation. They would not consent as they feared Jainabai would die. Witness then prescribed for general flatulence and debility. Witness advised the parents to take Jainabi to a Hospital.

They came again afer a few days when witness asked them whether they had taken her to a Hospital but they replied that they had not done so, He prescribed some Carminative tonic, laxatives and cardiac medicines. Witness then asked them about her menstruation and vomitting but they replied that Jainabi was getting regular periods of menstruation. When he enquired about the tumour, the father said that Jainabi was suffering from tumour over 18 months.

On June 11, when witness returned from Mahableshwar, the girl was brought once again to his dispensary. Witness got very angry as they had not followed his advice about taking her to a Hospital and refused to treat her. Witness told them definitely that this was an obstetric case, but when asked by the Coroner, witness said that he used the word "obstetric" in a wrong sense. Witness told the parents that he had suspected that it was a case of pregnancy. Witness came to the conclusion from the history that it was a tumour. Witness was not allowed to examine the girl even on this occasion. Witness then enquired whether there was any milk in the breasts and the mother pressed the breasts and said that there was no milk, but witness did not see the mother actually pressing the breasts. Witness prescribed some sedatives as she complained of pain in the stomach.

WHAT HAPPENED ON JUNE 30.

On June 30, the father came to him at about 4-30 p.m. and told him that his daughter was very bad and was almost dying. She had some terrible pains in the Stomach and was haemorrhaging. Witness refused to go at first, and as the father started weeping, witness went to the house at about 5-30 p.m. The girl was very ill, extremely weak and labouriously feeble. She was rather cold and climy, but told him that she had terrible pains in her abdomen. Witness told them to call an ambulance and removed her immediately to the hospital, after prescribing a sedative.

The Coroner. Did the father of the girl threaten you that if you did not go to see his daughter, he would ruin your practice?

Dr. Hakim: No.

CERTIFICATE.

At 8 a.m. on July 1, witness heard that Jainabai had died. Hassan Ali Allarakhia came to witness at Hornby Road and wanted a death certificate. Witness refused at first, but ultimately gave the certificate. Witness knew Hassanali for the past 30 years. Shown the certificate, witness identified his handwriting and signature.

Coroner: On whose authority was the body buried?

Mr. Kothare (Prosecuting Inspector) The Municipal Ramoshi gave the pass and he was told that the girl had died of dysentry and that the medical certificate would follow.

Seven days later, the Municipality demanded a certificate from witness, which was next produced. In it, witness had stated that the girl had died of exhaustion due to tumour. The case was doubtful.

The Coroner: In this, you have definitely stated that death was due to tumour.

Then what was doubtful?

Witness: Any lump was a tumour? (laughter from medical students)

IS BABY A TUMOUR?

Coroner: Is baby also a tumour?

At this stage the court rose and further hearing has been adjourned for

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NO ATMOSPHERE FOR C. D. MOVEMENT

Satyamurti Urges Abandonment

REORGANISATION PLEA

Unite And Contest Next Elections

TRIVANDRUM, July, 20.

S. Satyamurthi, who was on a short visit to Trivandrum is understood to have addressed a letter to Gandhiji requesting him to reconsider his reported decision about starting individual civil disobedience as then Congress will have all responsibility for restarting Civil Disobedience, without the prospect of attaining any results thereof.

Sjt. Satyamurti adds Government are wholly unreasonable in their attitude, but that should be no reason for Congress persisting in a campaign for which it feels there no atmosphere. The immediate need for Congress is to reorganise itself to get into touch with people by putting forward a constructive programme, whereon all non-communal parties can unite, and getting ready, to contest the next elections on that programme.

He adds Congress will lose nothing by calling off the Civil Disobedience campaign of 1932—A. P.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

West Indies Beat Staffordshire By Nine Wickets

LONDON, July 20.

The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Essex vs. Lancashire:—Essex 317 (Parkinson 6 for 112). Lancs. 359 for six (Hopwood 142, Paynter 53).

Kent vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex 339. Kent 263 for four (Woolley 108, Chalk 73).

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire:—Hants 238 and 42 for one. Gloucester 370 (Lyon 50 Vandergucht 81, Boyes 5 for 94).

Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire:—Northants 399 (Mathews 50). Warwick 257 for three (Kilner 114, Croom 116).

Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex:—Sussex 157 and 97 for four. Notts 305 (Wensley 4 for 99).

Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan:—Glamorgan 220 and 161 for five. Leicester 228 (Berry 50).

WEST INDIES WIN.

Twoday, the match between Staffordshire and West Indies which commenced yesterday resulted in a win for West Indies by nine wickets.

SCORES.

Staffordshire 122 and 99 (Constantine 4 for 22, Achong 4 for 31.)

West Indies 168 and 55 for one.
—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

JEWISH DEMONSTRATION.
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 20.

Jewish businesses came to a standstill in London East-end today when a huge Jewish procession about 25,000 including several thousand ex-service men and many Rabbis proceeded to the Hydepark to demonstrate against the German persecution of Jews.

AIRMEN'S FUNERAL.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
KOVNOS, July 20.

Fortythousand attended the State funeral of the illfated airmen Darius and Girenas including the members of the Government and the diplomatic corps.

Remnants of the wrecked machine and airmen's belongings will be exhibited.

The correspondence found in the plane includes letters addressed to the President of Lithuania other prominent people.

MOSQUE SUIT ADJOURNED.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 20.

The Mosque lawsuit has been adjourned in view of a possible settlement.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 20.

This afternoon the Select Committee heard Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Kerr.

The King granted audience to the Maharajah of Morvi at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

TWO PLEADERS SUSPENDED

Sequel To Convictions In Connection With C. D. Movement

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Justices S.N. Guha and Bartley directed the suspension of two pleaders Sashibhusan Roy and Gopesh Chandra Pal from practice for six months with effect from 1st August following their convictions in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and 1932 and for being members of an unlawful assembly and celebration of Independence Day.

After release, they applied to the District Judge of Sylhet for renewal of certificate.

The Judge referred the matter to the High Court, full court of which issued the rule.

Their Lordships held that offences for which the pleaders had been convicted a serious defect in character-seeing and that they were directed against obedience of law which "it is the duty of courts and members of the Legal Profession to enforce and maintain."—A.P.

WOODS STARTS FOR ALLAHABAD

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Airman James Woods landed at Dumdum from Chittagong at about midday, and left for Allahabad almost immediately. In an interview, he said that he encountered extremely bad weather all the way from Singapore to Dumdum. He also experienced heavy rains. —A. P.

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Mr. Kelkar Arrives In Bombay To-day

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President-elect of the All-India States' People's Conference arrives in Bombay from Poona to-day (Friday) by the Deccan Queen which reaches Victoria Terminus at 10-15 a.m. (S.T.)

All members of the Reception Committee and friends are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus punctually at 10 a.m. (S.T.) and join in the reception of the President.

ACQUITTED OF MOTHER'S MURDER

High Court Holds Confession Made Under Inducement Held Out By Police Was Inadmissible

A confession which is made under an inducement held out by the police is inadmissible in evidence. Acting on this ruling, the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court dismissed the Bombay Government's appeal against the acquittal of one Sonya Raghu by the Sessions Judge of Thana, on the charge of murdering his mother.

Some time ago the accused's first wife was murdered, and he declared that his landlord Dhanji Marwadi was responsible for it. But the accused himself was tried for the crime and was acquitted.

The accused, it was stated, was an idler and a drunkard, and for this reason, he had frequent quarrels with his mother. On 16th October last, the accused had another quarrel, and the same night, it was alleged, he killed his mother, and give out that Dhanji was the murderer. The police, during their investigations, found that the accused had falsely involved Dhanji, and arrested the accused as the culprit. The accused made a confession which he retracted afterwards.

Agreeing with the jury's verdict of "not guilty", the Sessions Judge acquitted the accused.

The Government appealed.

In their judgments, their lordships pointed out certain facts that vitiated the prosecution case. It was admitted that the sub-inspector and the D.S.P. had told the accused that he had committed a sin by murdering his mother and that the only way to atone for the sin was to repent and confess. Acting on this advice, the accused had confessed with tears in his eyes.

Their lordships observed that it was much better that inducements of this kind should not be offered by the police to accused persons to get a confession. In view of such an inducement given in this case, the confession should be regarded as irrelevant. The other evidence was not strong enough to sustain the charge. Under the circumstances, their lordships did not think that the jury's verdict was perverse, and did not propose to interfere with it.

The Government's appeal was accordingly dismissed.

OFFER DUE TO MORAL OBLIGATION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, July 20.

In connection with the conversion offer of the 250,000,000 dollars loan, interest and principal were to be paid in gold dollars or sterling at the option of holders. When Britain abandoned gold the holders opted for dollars, but since the United States abrogated the gold clause Britain is no longer compelled to pay in gold dollars.

The new offer is due to moral obligation, to see that holders are not deprived thdough legislation in another country of the benefits intended when they entered into a contract with the British Government.

The offer does not profess to place the holder in his original advantageous position, but it is regarded as a very fair offer. It is also an effort to repatriate the loan.

I. L. P. MEMBER SUSPENDED

McGovern Creates Scene In Commons: Football Convictions Echo.

LONDON, July 20.

The conviction of a number of Glasgow youths for playing football on streets aroused the Ire of Independent Labourite McGovern in the Commons and led to his suspension.

The Secretary for Scotland declined to remit the sentences whereupon Mr. McGovern abused him and then defied the speaker. He was thereupon suspended on vote by 151 to 24.—Reuter's Special.

WHEAT RELAPSES HEAVILY

(Special Cable).
LONDON, July 20.

Wheat relapsed heavily following a set-back in the commodity prices in America which also caused a sharp decline in rubber.

On the stock exchange dollar shares and other shares influenced by commodities especially fallen back; dollar improved on bear covering.

GENTLEMEN ALL OUT FOR 143 IN FIRST VENTURE

Wicket Not Affected By Rain On Lords: Players' Innings Terminate At 309 On Second Day

LONDON, July 20.

Rain fell an hour before the start of the second day's play to-day between Gentlemen and Players, but the wicket was not affected. Nichol's was the last wicket to fall he being run out for 27. Players' innings thus terminated at 309. Clark carrying his bat with 27. Last wicket put on 48 in 50 minutes.

GENTLEMEN GO TO BAT.

Gentlemen went in on their first venture but made a disastrous start. Clark and Nichols opened the attack with the orthodox field. The first wicket fell at 17, when Wyatt attempting to hook a shortpitcher was held by Barnett off Nichols for eight (17/1/8).

Nichols claimed his second victim in Pataudi who was feeling very uncomfortable against fast bowling and Ames brought off a beautiful catch dismissing him for four (29/2/4).

Four runs later. Walters fell to a catch by Watson fielding at shortslip off Verity when he had put on 11 runs (33/3/11).

Verity was again successful having Turnbull held by Sutcliffe for six (53/4/6.

Jardine filled the vacancy but only seven runs had been added to the total when Barnet caught Owen Smith off Townsend when he had put on six runs. (45/5/6).

Fender replaced Owen Smith but before he had broken his duck he was dismissed being l.b.w. to Townsend (48/6/0).

The seventh wicket to fall was that of Oldfield. Hammond bringing off a catch when batsman had just scored a brace of runs (53/7/2).

Lunch was taken at 56/7, Jardine batting six, Smith batting three.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Soon after resumption Gentlemen lost their eighth wicket. Smith had put on nine runs when he was run out. (62|8|9).

Jardine and Farnes who replaced Smith carried the total to 140 when Jardine was stumped by Ames off Langridge. (140|9|59).

Last wicket fell for an addition of three more runs Marriot being bowled by Nicholas for one. Farnes remained not out with 22.

The following are the detailed scores:—

PLAYERS (First Innings.)
(Concluded.)

Nichols (run out)	....	27
Clark (not out)	.....	27
Extras	.....	10
Total	.....	309

PLAYERS' Bowling Analysis

Farnes 25|6|53|2.
H. Smith 27.3|6|64|1.
Marriott 46|12|87|4.
Fender 18|3|50|0.
Owen Smith 12|4|30|0.
Wyatt 8|2|15|1.

GENTLEMEN (First Innings.)
(Concluded.)

Walters c Watson b Verity		11
Wyatt c Barnett b Nichols	..	8
Pataudi c Ames b Nichols	..	4
Turnbull c Sutcliffe b Verity	.....	6
Jardine st. Ames b Langridge	.....	55
Marriott b Nicholas	.....	1
Farnes (not out)	.....	22
Owen Smith c Barnett b Townsend	.....	6
Fender l.b.w. b Townsend		0
Oldfield c Hammond b Verity	.....	2
Smith (runt out)	.....	9
Extras	.....	10
Total	.....	143

GENTLEMEN Bowling Analysis.

Clark 9|1|23|0.
Nichols 9.3|3|17|3.
Verity 17|7|32|3.
Townsend 15|4|42|2.
Langridge 6|2|14|1.
—Reuter.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July
*Bengal Maru	5395	20 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July,	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	†2 Sept
x Ginyo Maru	9000	29 August	12 Sept

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 August	3 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug
Asama Maru	1700	6 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Helan Maru	11600 14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600 4 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.
For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

NEW HOWRAH BRIDGE

Estimates For Cantilever Type Scheme

Revised estimates for a new Howrah Bridge with a 60-feet roadway received by the Howrah Bridge Commissioners indicate that the construction of a new bridge of a cantilever type could be nanced from the sources of revenue provided by the Howrah Bridge Act 1923.

This information has been conveyed to the Calcutta Corporation, the Commissioner of Police, and the Chambers of Commerce in the city by the Chairman of the Port Trust, who has also asked for their opinion on the question whether trams should be allowed to cross the new bridge.

"Until this question is settled," the letter points out, "It will be impossible to proceed further towards the construction of the new bridge."

It is interesting to note in this connection that Councillor Madan Mohan Burman has given notice of the following resolution before the Works Committee of the Calcutta Corporation:—

"That in view of the present easy condition of the money market and the fall in the prices of materials, the Government of Bengal be requested to take up the question of the construction of the new Howrah Bridge at once."

With the fall in prices and the cheaper rate of money," points out Mr. Burman in a note on the subject, "it is possible even to have a cantilever bridge at the estimated cost of a floating bridge."

CALCUTTA'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY

(Continued from page 5.)

000 lbs. steam per hour boiler, and four 30,000 lbs. steam per hour boilers.

SOUTHERN POWER STATION.

The rapid development of the undertaking from 1912 to 1925, the units sold having increased from 12,043,098 in 1912 to over 100,000,000 in 1925, necessitated the erection and equipment of another major generating station to the south of the city. The site for this station was selected on the southern bank of the River Hooghly at Comberbatchies Point, and covers an area of 41 acres of land, leased from the Port Commissioners, and provides adequate fuel supply facilities while the River Hooghly affords ample supply of circulating water for the full ultimate capacity of 150,000 kW.

BOILER HOUSE.

The boiler equipment, when the Station was put into commercial service on the 22nd December, 1926, consisted of three 50,000 lbs. per hour boilers, with a further three 50,000 lbs. per hour boilers in course of erection. In 1930 a further three boilers of 60,000 lbs. evaporative capacity per hour were installed and it has now been decided to instal a further two boilers of 100,000 lbs. per hour capacity, making a total capacity 680,000 lbs. per hour; the latter two boilers are the most modern type and generate steam under very economical conditions.

TURBINE HOUSE.

At the present time there are installed four turbo-alternators each of 6,000 kW normal capacity, and 7,500 kW continuous maximum rating, one turbo-alternator of 20,000 kW and a 1,275 kW turbo-alternator house set; generation is three-phase, 6,000 volts, alternating current at 50 cycles. Automatic voltage regulators are provided. On the steam side the machines are supplied with steam at 195 lbs. per square inch pressure and 596 deg. F. Each turbine exhausts into a condenser complete with two extraction pumps and duplicate multi-jet air ejectors. With circulating water at 85 deg. F. the vacuum maintained is 28-inch mercury. The equipment includes three oil coolers in parallel and an oil separator for each turbine.

An additional turbo-alternator of 20,000 kW maximum continuous rating is also to be intalled, bringing the total station capacity up o 71,275 kW.

The combined capacity of the Cossipore and Southern Generation Stations will then be 163,775 kW.

The turbine house when the present extensions are complete will still admit of two further 20,000 kW sets being installed.

H.T. AND L.T. SWITCHGEAR.

The switchgear is on the west side of the turbine room. It comprises a switch floor and a control floor, each with an area of 2500 square feet. The H.T. gear is of the totally enclosed, oil and compound-filled type. Switches are oil immersed and remote controlled by solenoid or by hand, if desired. The rupturing capacity, is 500,000 kVA. The gear includes four alternator switches (10,000 kW), 12 feeder switches (3,600 kVA), two transformer switches (800 kVA). Current for operating purposes is provided by a storage battery, consisting of 105 cells. Plante type with a capacity of 406 amp. hours in 10 miutes to 1.85 vots per cell. This battery is also used for pilot lighting and emergency station lighting. If necessary, solenoid gear can be put out of action and all switches operated by hand. All the gear is amply protected by overload relays and Merz-Price protection on the alternator switches, and push-button type overload relays on alternator, feeder and transformer switches. The L.T. switchgear for controlling energy for supply to the station auxiliaries is also oil and compound filled. It includes seventeen hand-operated, totally enclosed, oil break switches. The L.T. supply is obtained from three 6,000/400 volts three-phase, 750 kVA oil-immersed transformers fed from the H.T., A.C. busbars. A large number of feeder switches of high rupturing capacity to deal with the increased load which the station will carry in the near future, have been installed also.

CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT.

The history of the Company since 1919 has been one of continuous development. This has been brought about by the steadily increasing demand which has never shown any signs of relaxing the units sold in 1932 amounting to 185,134,324 units.

The Company, in spite of the present depression, places implicit faith in the future of Calcutta and the districts immediately adjacent to it. It looks for greater developments in trade in the future and will be ready at all times to meet the increased and increasing necessities of the public for larger and more economical supplies of electrical energy at rates comparable with any other supply undertaking in the world generating energy under similar conditions.—"Distribution of Electricity."

General view of the new Takashimaya Department Store in Tokyo.

I. R. A. AND FREE STATE

M. P. Questions If Treaty Obligations Are Met

In the House of Commons in mail week,

Mr. MACDONALD (Nat. Lab.—Under Secretary for the Dominions), in reply to Mr. Ross (C.—Londonderry), who asked if he would state the present strength of the so-called Irish Republican Army in the Irish Free State and whether its numbers were being taken into account with regard to article 3 of the treaty, said the Dominions Secretary (Mr. Thomas) had no official information with regard to the strength of the so-called Irish Republican Army. As regards the second part of the question, he was naturally anxious to take all proper steps to secure the due observance of article 8 (as of all the other articles of the treaty of 1921), but he would observe that article 8 referred to a military defence force established and maintained by the Government of the Irish Free State.

Mr. ROSS: In view of the sympathetic attitude of the Irish Free State Government towards this organisation, must they not be taken as among the armed forces at the disposal of the Irish Free State Government

Mr. MACDONALD: Article 8 refers to the military defence force established and maintained by Government of the Irish Free State.

Mr. HEALY (Nat.—Fermanagh and Tyrone): Is it not a fact that a much larger army is being maintained in Northern Ireland?

There was no reply.

(Article 8 of the Irish Treaty reads: "With a view to securing the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State estabishes and maintains a military defence force, the establishments thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.")

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL OPENED

Duke Of Connaught Performs Ceremony At Covent Garden

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

The magnificent million pound building erected at Covent Garden as a Masonic peace memorial and the headquarters of English Freemasonry was opened by the Duke of Connaught the Grandmaster.

One of the many splendours of the building is the mosaic work, the finest ever executed in Britain.

The opening ceremony was attended by brethren from all parts of the world, who assembled in the temple or the sixteen other lodge rooms.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Arthur of Connaught were among the provincial grandmasters who escorted the Duke of Connaught to the throne.

The Prograng Master Lord Ampthill read a telegram from the King in which his Majesty referred to the fallen brethren in the war whom the building commemorates.

POST LANDS AT RUKHLOVO

Bad Weather Impedes Flight

MOSCOW, July 19.

Bad weather compelled Wiley Post to land at Rukhlovo, 700 miles from Habarovsk to which place he decided to set off again immediately.—Reuter.

The CARLTON

THE LAST DAY.

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DON'T MISS

the BEST picture of

JANET GAYNOR

CHARLES FARRELL

which is of course

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

NEXT WEEK

THE TWO BELOVED STARS

HELEN HAYES

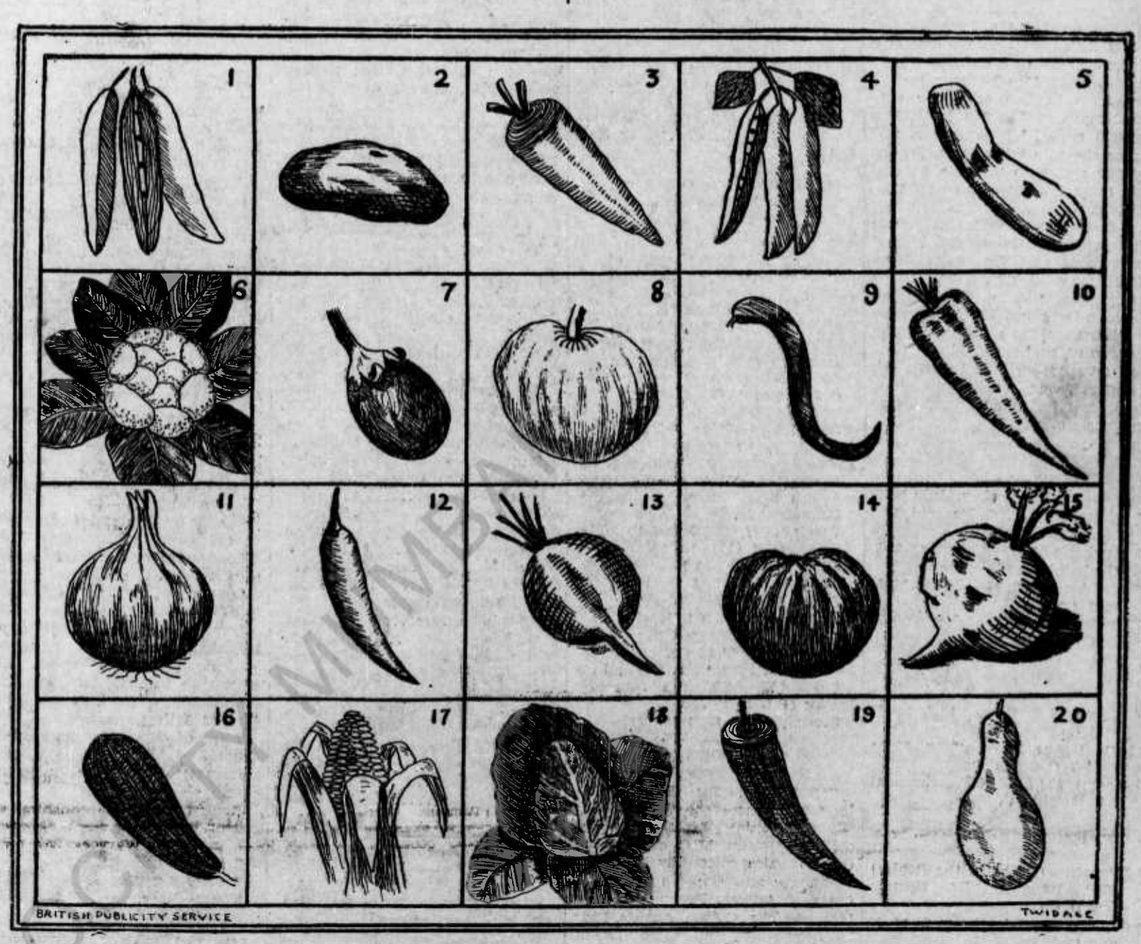
RAMON NOVARRO

IN

"THE SON-DAUGHTER"

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE	2ND PRIZE	3RD PRIZE	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,

POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August. 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1 BRINJAL	16 LADY'S FINGER
2 RADISH	17 SNAKE COIL
3 CABBAGE	18 KARELA
4 LEMON	19 PUMPKIN
5 WATER MELON	20 FRENCH BEAN
6 BEET ROOT	21 CUCUMBER
7 TOMATO	22 INDIAN CORN
8 ONION	23 BUTTER BEANS
9 TURNIP	24 POTATO
10 NOHL KOHL	25 CARROT
11 VEGETABLE Marrow	26 PEAS
12 RADISH BEANS	27 MELON
13 CHILLIES	28 SWEET POTATO
14 TORAI	29 SPINACH
15 CLUSTER BEANS	30 CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

Gairsoppa, Milner, Mombassa.
Dara, Jones, Calcutta.
Narkunda. Sudell, London.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.

Narkunda, Sudell, Sydney.
Vasna, Rowe, Busreh.

LOADINGS.

July 20.

Steamer Fager for Bangkok.
Steamer Vita for Busrah.
Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Bhutan for London.
Steamer Taurea for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Narkunda, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo, 113 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Sydney etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mombassa with a cargo of cotton.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer Dara, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 20.

3 Stolzenfels, 4,708, Karachi, 27|7 L. Edwards Ltd.
5 Anchoria, 3,725, Calcutta, 23|7, Graham's Trading Co.
8 Nuddea, 4,958, Hull, 2|8, M M and Co.
15 Kidderpore, 3263. Japan, 22-7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2043, Basra, 20|7, M M and Co.
10/11 Hague Maru, 3452. Kobe 24-7 O S Kaisha.
16 Laxmi 120, NF, NF, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jalaratna (Knight of the Realm) 2350, Rangoon, 21|7, Scindia S N Co.
F Orna, 2997, Calcutta 23|7, M M and Co.
G Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 20|7 Merchant S N Co.
K Ellora, 2,567, NF, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Narkunda, 20|7 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 21|7 P & O S N Co.
Curthage, 27|6 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 22|7, M M & Co.
Durenda 13|8 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Keith 17|7 J F Co.
Clan Buchanan 30-7 J F Co.
City of Manila 24|7 K N Co.
Clan Chronia 18|7 G T Co.
City of Bristol 4|8, K N Co.
City of Khios, 13|8 K N Co.
Elysia 23|8 G T Co.
City of Johannesburg 26|8 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels 17|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Yolkenfels 28/1 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels 10/3 L Edward Ltd.
Baronfels 18/8 L Edward Ltd.
Trauenfels 23|7 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP

Thaletta 21-7 L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde 24|7 L T Co.
Moncaliere 23|7, L T Co.
Cariguino 6|8 L T Co.
Col de Lana 23|8 L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 4|8 M Italiona.

FROM NEW YORK

C|o Windsor 19|7 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|7, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durban 26|7, F F Campbell & Co.
Silverpalm 17|7 V. Bros.

FROM KOBE

Bengal Maru 18|7, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30|7, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 24|7, O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi, 28|7 P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 23-7, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE.

Maloja 22|7 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karaja 29|7 M M & Co.
Takliwa 12|8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Mantua 15|7 P & O S N Co.

OTHER STEAMER FOR LONDON

Dalgoma 1517, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

C/Florence 1717, K N C. ...

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, 1617, M Italian.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore 2217, P and O S N Co.
Hague Maru, 2417, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, 19/7, M.M. and Co.
Vasna, 20/7, M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gumbarda NF, M M & Co.
Tanfield NF, M M & Co.
Sikh, NF, T M Co.
Jalmohan, NF, S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Subadar NF T M Co.
Knight of Realm NF, S S and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Birk G L D 19|7|33
Stolzenfels G L D 19|7|33

EXPORTS.

July 20.

S S Nuddea for Dunkirk:—70 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 115 bales cotton fly clean, M Chandulal and Co; 55 bales cotton fly raw. B Cursondas and Co; 470 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 5,400 bags Linseed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.; 700 bags poppyseeds, M Bhuta and Co; 184 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 599 bags linseed. R Ratilal and Co.

For Hull:—100 drums groundnut oil, H A K Oomerbhoy; 70 bags Ajwan seeds, M Bhuta and Co; 4.333 bags Castor seeds, R Ratilal bags Castor seeds, R Ratilal and Co.

For London:—3,200 bags ground nut oil cake, H A K Oomerbhoy.

S S Stolzenfels for Rotterdam:—700 bags groundnut oil cake, Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—52 bales wool F P Shamji Mal; 50 bales cotton waste clean. M Narotamdas and Co; 4,004 pkges myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—10 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Gydnia:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—25 bales cotton thread waste and 23 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 40 drums groundnut oil, H A K Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton raw, S M Rajgor and Co; 130 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 600 bags linseed, B Maheshwari.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 20.

S S Mantua, Agents, M M & Co., from Shanghai.—46 bales raw silk; 3 cases silk p. goods; 2 cases silk and art silk mixed piece goods; 230 cases green tea; 92 pkgs. tea; 9 cases artificial silk piece goods; 69 cases raw silk yarn; 11 cases waste spun silk pangee; 1 case wool carpets; 10 bales nail yarn; 10 cases waste silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—26 cases silk piece goods; 3 cases white raw silk; 17 cases raw silk; 10 cases punjum silk; 2 pkgs. policy forms 3 bundles tyres and tubes.

From Canton:—7 cases silk piece goods.

From Penang:—150 slabs tin blocks; 1 case medicine; 2 cases glaxo dried milk; 1 case chemical.

From Singapore:—3 crates mangasteen.

From Colombo:—1 case photo film; 1 case brandy; 1 case block (Govt.).

PRODUCE ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 20.

Khandesh	217 bales.
Central India	361 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55 bales.
Berar	862 bales.
Central Provinces	73 bales.
Dhollera	1,740 bales.
N.W. Provinces	198 bales.
Rajputana	385 bales.
Sind-Punjab	99 bales.
Western-Northerns	592 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	875 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	817 bales.
Egyptians	190 bales.
East African	52 bales.
Total cotton	6,516 bales.
Wheat	8,826 Cwts.
Linseed	17,815 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	133 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	438 Cwts.
Poppyseed	5 Cwts.
Groundnuts	7,921 Cwts.
Castorseeds	2,761 Cwts.
Rice	3,552 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,192 Cwts.
Cottonseed	383 Cwts.
Gram	1,236 Cwts.
Joowar	1,878 Cwts.
Barley	164 Cwts.
Bajree	2,623 Swts.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 19.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe., Parcels, 28/- Aug. sellers.

Wheat Balletta Russo, Parcels 27/6 July/August sellers.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels, 30/3 July/Aug. sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, July 19.

Copper Braziers £50 1|2
Yellow Metal £41 1|2
Spelter hard Indian Brands £17 5|8
Corrugated, sheets 24 Gauge £16 1|4
Tin English Ingots £217

SEEDS.

London, July 19.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C I F ton., No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) C I F ton. £11/5/0 July/Aug. Sellers.

Rapessed Toria, Hull Continent ton. £11/3/9 July/Aug. Sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32
T. T. 1|6 1|32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 3|32.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 2791-2 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 277-1-2 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 274 nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D D 637
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D D 647
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING.—
D D 61-5-8
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1-2 nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 95-1-2
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 85-3-4
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D D 156 1|4
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D D 62
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 104.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London Cross Rate 4.81 7|8 19th instant.
Shanghai|London Cross Rate 1|3 1|4 20th instant.
Japan|London Cross Rate 1|2 15||16 20th instant.
London|Paris 85.00 19th instant.
London|Belgium Cross Rate 23.83 19th instant.
London|Switzerland Cross Rate 17.21 19th instant.
London|Italy Cross Rate 63.06 19th instant.
London|Berlin Cross Rate 13.95 19th instant.
London|Holland Cross Rate 8.24 19th instant.
London|Stockholm Cross Rate 19.28 19th instant.
London|New York Cross Rate 4.83 1|4 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £15 3R4 .....
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £133.
P & O Banking Corporation £9 3|4 .....
National Bank of India, £44
Funding Loan, 3 p.c. £109 1|2
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £99
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £71
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £83
Indian Stock 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £106 1|2.
Consols, 2 1|2 p.c. £72 1|4
War Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £93 3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £108 7|8

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BILL

Discussion In Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, July, 19.

The Calcutta Corporation discussed to-day the Municipal Amendment Bill introduced in the last Session of the Bengal Legislative Council and adjourned till Friday when a final decision will be reached.

Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar moved a lengthy resolution requesting the Government not to proceed with the Bill in view of the fact that there was wide-spread apprehension in the public mind that political reasons rather than solicitude for the development of a high sense of responsibility prompted the Government to initiate the measure.

The resolution expressed the opinion that if an opportunity was afforded to the representatives of the Corporation for direct discussion with the representatives of the Government, the former would be able to convince the Government of the strength of their contentions and the absence of any need for such an extraordienary measeure.—A. P.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 19.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rates, 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months market rate 0-3|4 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine trade Bills, 6 months market rate 2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest day to day Loan 0-1|4 per cent. .....

Interest 7 day's Market Loan 8-3|8 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C F Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 sellers.

C. & F. Bombay.

July/Sept., per cwt. 7/9-3/4 sellers.

C. & F. Karachi.

July/Sept., per cwt. 7/9-3/4 sellers.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF ENGLISH ACTRESS

Open Verdict Returned By London Coroner At Inquest

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

An open verdict was returned by the Coroner after an inquiry into the mysterious death of the former actress Mrs. Marion Rosse, a friend of Maundy Gregory, who lived in the same house.

Mrs. Rosse was exhumed from a Thames side grave three months ago. The pathologist Sir Bernard Spilsbury giving evidence was unable to find any cause for death, adding that the death certificate was wrong. The official analyst Dr. Lynch testified he was unable to find traces of poison in the body, adding in view of the time that had elapsed since death, and the conditions to which the body was subjected, it was quite possible that certain poisons could become decomposed, thus rendering detection impossible.

During her last illness Mrs. Rosse dictated a will leaving all her estate valued about £19,000 to Gregory.

The police said Gregory was subpoenaed to attend the inquest but it was understood he was in Paris.

Madras.—Mr. John Gray Collector and District Magistrate of Ramnad, whose appointment as the third member of the Board of Revenue was officially announced recently, died to-day at Madura after a short illness.—A. P.

LINSEED.

London, July 19.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton. £12/12/6 July/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Laplata C I F Hull ton. £12/0/0 July/Aug Nominal.

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton. £13/2/6 July/Aug Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 19.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed Lb. Spot. 4-7-16 sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New Cork. July 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8.

MEMORIAL TO DESHBANDHU DAS

Corporation Postpones Matter For Three Months

CALCUTTA, July 20.

When the proposal for granting Rs. 20,000 to Desbandhu Memorial Committee came for consideration at yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. F. Rooney suggested the view of the Financial Committee, that in the meantime steps should be taken to see if it was possible to raise the amount by public subscription. After a brief debate the consideration of the matter was postponed for three months.

The Committee asked for the amount with a purpose to provide a resting place for the mourners and other visitors in the building, which will be constructed in the Shanagore Burning Ghat in memory of the late Mr. C. R. Das.—A. P.

CONVICTED UNDER EXPLOSIVE ACT

NEW DELHI, July 19.

For alleged abetting and aiding of one Mohsif by supplying material and providing premises for the manufacture of bombs, Abdul Sattar, a well-to-do Muslim was sentenced, to-day, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, under the Explosive Substances Act by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate.

The prosecution story was that the police traced three bombs, one of which burst in Banpur House, Kashmere Gate, resulting in injuries to Mohsin who was subsequently convicted in the Jumna Bomb Case, while the other two bombs were thrown by the servant of the accused under his instructions in the Jumna river.

The defence plea was that only craeckers, for the Shabi-Barat Festival, had been manufactured in Danpur House.—A. P.

ITALIAN ARMADA REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 19.

General Balbo's squadron has arrived here.—Reuter.

GODREJ'S

SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP but do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

SOLE AGENTS:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT RELIEVES prickly heat

● Apply Listerine, full strength, on the affected area. Notice how it soothes and cools at once, removing almost all the aggravating itch. A liberal application several times a day will prevent infection, speed up healing, and help bring the skin back to normal.

Listerine is an effective first aid for many other ailments—insect bites, burns, bruises and cuts. Keep it handy, always ready for emergencies.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

B-86

S.G.B.C.

3.

SCIENTIFIC GOLD BANGLES
(Substitute for real gold)
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN
Rs. 4 a pair, Catalogue free.
The Scientific Gold Bangles Co., Ltd.
43 Byragimatam St. Madras.

Will not Stain: Spray Harmless to Man

POYSHA

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE & BEST
Insecticide Fluid with Delightful Purfume
useful for every Home

KILLS MOSQUITOES
Flies, Ants, Moths, Cockroaches, Bugs, & their eggs etc., etc.

Sold by all respectable CHEMISTS & STORES

Largest Stockists In Dava Bazar

CHAMPSI NARSEE & Co.,

SOLE STOCKIST NASIK DISTRICT
The Nasik Road, MEDICAL & PROVISION STORES, Nasik Road.
SOLE STOCKISTS BELGAUM DISTRICT.
ANANT N. GHOLBA, Khade Bazaar.
Sole Distributors:—POY BROTHERS, BOMBAY No. 2.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK

Beneficial Rain Over Western Belt

WEAKNESS IN STOCKS AND WHEAT REFLECTED

Erratic Price Movement Expected

Bombay, July 20.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and very weak on Wednesday on general long liquidation, influenced by rain in drought sections and weakness of Wall Street market.

As anticipated the weakness of the technical situation induced heavy long liquidation owing to reactionary feeling on all exchanges. There was a sharp decline in Wheat and Stocks. As pointed out before beneficial rains in Texas are now drawing the attention of operators. There was heavy long liquidation and stop-loss orders were caught. Spinners were only buyers on scale down.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

The market opened at a decline of 5 points but recovered 3 points from the opening level on scattered buying. This was the highest level of the day as later on there was heavy selling pressure which resulted in a steady decline, throughout the day. As compared with previous close a decline of 55 points was recorded when some short covering saved the market from a further fall and prices recovered about 13 points from the lowest level and closed at a net decline of 42 to 43 points. Spot cotton prices declined 40 points at 11-35c.

NEW ORLEANS WEAK.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 45 to 50 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 44 points at 11-24c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 7 points owing to continued advance in dollar Exchange. There was trade calling and shortage of contracts, influenced by improvement in Egyptian Section. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.43d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 7 points with July 5.48 and January 5.55.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures also ruled quiet and Sakels declined 7 points while uppers lost 10 to 11 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points.

ERRATIC MOVEMENT.

The market is correcting overbought condition and while the present decline may go further we do not favour short side as eventually we look for higher prices. Spinners are buying on all declines and further decline will attract more buyers. The crop in Texas has improved and in view of acreage reduction we look for erratic price movement.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.82—02 down at 10.06 a.m. lowest 11.35—35 down at 2-50 p.m.

N. Y. December highest 12.08 at 10.04 a.m. lowest 11.56 at 2-50 p.m.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cables as under:—

9-04 a.m.:—Light rains in Georgia, East Texas and Oklahome. Entire belt partly cloudy.

9-21 p.m.:—Weekly Government Weather Report favourable in East, unfavourable in West.

New York market declined on weakness in wheat and stocks, and prospects of rains in Texas, also rumour of stabilisation talk with consequent easier sterling. Good scale-down demand.

Their New York friends cabled as under:—

"Decline caused by weak technical position and action stock and wheat markets, also beneficial showers Texas. Immediate future uncertain."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market needs some fresh bullish incentive. Weekly weather favourable except in dry areas West.

Liverpool. The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been favourable in the western belt. Our opinion is that we shall see ower prices if weather should turn favourable.

New York. Natural reaction on realizing by longs, stop orders being reached. Wet weather beneficial in the western belt. Do not think prices will go much lower for the present. Considerable spinning demand.

New York. Reaction caused by sharp decline wheat on liquidation affecting all markets. We think market wil eventually work higher.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool:—Consider inadvisable remain long Liverpool meantime as possible Dollar will depreciate further.

Liverpool:—The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been unfavourable in the western belt; our opinion is that we shall see lower prices if weather should turn favourable.

New York:—Heavy liquidation, market affected unfavourably by decline in grain and security; good rians in many sections west, 8 Bulls' less confident trading market.

New York:—Rain Western Belt weak stock, grain. 'Bulls' liquidating continue to feel bullish.

New York:—Cotton decline affected by heavy profit taking all markets, but we prefer buying on these recessions.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. (5-9 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market now more dependant upon purely cotton factors; recent unfavourable weather might easily bring crop scare, meantime would buy only on declines."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 19.

October 1933	11.43—.42
December 1933	11.66—.43
January 1934	11.75—.42
March 1934	11.88—.43
May 1934	12.03—.43
Middling Spot	11.35—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 19.

July	11.02—.50
October	1..43—.45
Middling Spot	11.24—.44

NEW YORK.

New York, July 19.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October	11.76
Deceber	11.96
New York Noon Call—	
October	11.81
December	12.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 19.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's exports to the Con-	
May	8.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

	Opening	Closing.
July 1933		6.16—.07
August 1933		6.17—.08
September 1933		6.18—.08
October 1933	6.21	6.20—.08
November 1933		6.21—.08
December 1933		6.23—.08
January 1934	6.27	6.25—.08
February		6.27—.08
March 1934		6.29—.09
April 1934		6.31—.09
May 1934		6.33—.09
June 1934		6.34—.09
July 1934		6.26—.09
Middling Spot		6.43—.05

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH:—	
Fully (Good Staple)	5.45
Fine (Good Staple)	5.57
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.69
C. P. (Oomra):—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.45
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.60
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.75
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.34
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.54
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.44
Fine	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, July 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	dols.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	18
Amer. Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent. P. A.	
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	17 1/4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold. D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	34
Electric Bond Common	36
Electric Bond 5dols. Pfd.	55
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	59 1/2
Columbia Gas	26
United Power and Light A	7 3/4
North American	33
United Corpn.	13
American Super Power	7
American Tel. & Tel.	123
Western Union Telg	70
Radio Corp.	10 1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	51 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Pennsylvania R. R.	37 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	33 1/4
Guaranty Trust	322
International Carriers	10
Bush Terminal	5 1/4
Alaska Juneau	27 1/4
Noranda Mines	33 1/4
United States Steel	63 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	43
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	34 1/4
American Smelting	38 1/2
Int. Nickel Common	21 1/2
International Harvestor	40 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	20
Kennecott Copper	23 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
Glidden	18
General Motors	32
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	27 3/4
Goodyear Tyre	
United Aircraft	40
Curtiss Wright	3 3/4
National Dairy	25
Standard Oil of N. J.	38 1/2
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14 1/2
Philips Petroleum	16
St. Regis Paper	7
American Radiator	17 1/8
National City Bank	36 1/4
Chrysler	36
Sun Life of Canada	530
American Ice Co.	14 1/2
Kelvinators	12
Mac Intyre	34 1/4

Break in market by heavy selling wheat and sharp decline in alcohol issues. Technical position looks healthier.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 20.

Following easier New York and Shanghai advices, the local silver market ruled easy to-day. The deadlock created at the Economic Conference over the silver question is mainly responsible for decline. The general feeling is bearish and in the absence of any fresh development chances are in favour of a further decline. Shravan delivery opened to-day at Rs. 56/10 and declined to Rs. 56/5 on nervous long liquidation. Stocks of silver in the local market are fairly large. The gold market also ruled quiet.

Ready silver	56/5/0
Shravan	56/6/0
Bhadarva	56/9/0
Ready Gold	30/13/0
Shravan	30/13/6
Bhadarva	30/13/6

LONDON SILVER,

London, July 19.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	18-9/16
Forward	18-11/16

GOLD.

London, July 19.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6-4-4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, July 19.

SAKELS	
July	15.10—03
Nov.	16.09—05
Jan.	16.38—06
ASH	
Aug.	13.58—04
Oct.	13.18—03
Dec.	13.30—03

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 20.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous close	1-3 1/2
To-day's opening	1-3 1/4
To-day's close	1-2 15/16
Diff.	—9/16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1933	8.15
October 1933	8.24
November 1933	8.30
January 1934	8.38
March 1934	8.45
July 1934	8.53
F G F Spot	8.49

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	84/11/0
3 1/2 p.c. G P cash	84/12/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	97/13/0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	97/14/0
5 pc 1915/55 Sett	113/0/0
6 pc 1945/55 Cash	113/1/0
TAXFREES.	
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	112 0 0
1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	109-8
6 1/2 pc 1935 BDL	107/12/0
TAXABLES.	
	Rs.
3 1/2 pc 1945/50 Cash	94/12/0
p.c. 1934/37 Cash	102-0-0
pc 1943 Cash	101/12/0
4 1/4 1934 Cash	102-5
1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	104-0-0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	106-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-10
5 p c 1935 Cash	104-8
5 1/2 1938/40 Cash	107-12
6 1/2 pc 1935 T B	107/10
CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.	
	Rs.
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	92-8
4 p c M. Deb. 1074	91-8
p.c. M Deb. 1959	105-0-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1037	107-8

3 pc G P Notes opened at 85/2/ declined to 84/9 and closed at Rs. 84/11.

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Mostly unsettled with showers except North Carolina where fair conditions.

WEST:—Local showers with cooler temperatures except Louisiana and Mississipi where weather generally fair.

SUGAR ACREAGE

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"European beet acreage excluding Russia estimated at 1,463,000 against 1,327,000 hectares. Present crop conditions favourable no official estimate yet but based previous yield estimate production about 6,000,000 tons against 5,581,000 current season."

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, July 20.

	Rs. as. p.
Java Ready	14 13 6
S. S. "Begum"	5 0 9
Java Shipment	5 0 3
July Shipment	5 0 9
Aug. Shipment	5 1 0
A./S. Shipment	5 2 0
O./D. Shipment	5 2 0
African Spot	14 14 0

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 19.

July	1.05
September	1.06 1/2
December	109 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, July 18.

October	73 1/2d.
December	75 3/4d.
March	77 3/4d.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, on 15th July, 1933:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,77,51,51
Reserve Coin and Bullion:	
In India—	
Silver coin	94,55,91
Gold bullion	29,06,51
Silver bullion	9,43,97
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	44,45,12

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, July 19.

September	1.55—0.5c.
December	1.65—.03c.
March	1.70—.05c.
May	1.75—.05c.

AMERICAAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 20.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date		
19-7-33	8899000	9986000
Receipts Yesterday		
19-7-33	49000	3000
Exports to date		
19-7-33	8246000	8640000
Stock at Ports		
14-7-33	3262000	1393000
Stock Interior Towns	14-7-33	1283000	1388000
Stock Liverpool		
14-7-33	796000	758000
Visible Supply		
14-7-33	6795000	6814000
Quantity in Sight		
14-7-33	13717000	13517000
Quantity out of		
14-7-33	13717000	13022000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20.

The local market showed reluctance to follow steadier New York advices but to-day with drop of 42 points in New York futures, the market opened easy at a decline of Rs. 2 at Rs. 233/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 233/2 on scattered long liquidation. The market believes that with improvement in weather conditions over the American cotton belt the present decline will be carried further and there is less inclination to buy at present level. The only favourable aspect of the local market is comparatively cheapness of our cotton but there is marked absence of any export demand.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 10 points. But later on the market was steady on Dollar Cross Rate being 4-72-1/2. Our market after improving to Rs. 233/12 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach July/August	212	0	0
Broach April/May	233	0	0
Oomra July	201	4	0
Oomra Dec./January	204	12	0
Bengal July	166	0	0
Bengal Dec./January	173	4	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	210
Nagpur Savner Fine	210
Yeotmal Fine	204
Arvi Fine	206
Ellichpur Fine	204
Amraoti-Berar Fine	203
Khamgaon Fine	203
Mulkapur Fine	194
Khandesh Fine	191
Muthia F. G.	185
Jalna-Saihu F. G.	191
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	203
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	206
Broach F. G.	213
Punjab-American	217
Punjab-American mix	207
Cambodia	275
Miraj-Sangli	203
Compta Good	214
Bagalkot	303
Busoga	330
Kampala	340

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 20.

Extra Spr.-fine. Sup. Fine. F. G				
M. G.:—				Good.
Bengal U. P.	177	173	169	165
Punjab	173	170	167	164
Rajputana	174	171	168	165
Oomra No. 3	208	206	204	201
Oomra No. 1	215	213	211	208
Oomra No. 2	211	209	207	204
Broach No. 2	218	216	214	212
Punjab-Ame.	227	225	223	221
Surat	265	263	261	259
Rajpipla	265	263	261	259
Navsari	272	270	268	266

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	217	218,289
Central India	361	201,818
Barsi and Nagar	——	131,919
Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	55,149
Berar	362	465,799
Central Provinces	73	135,925
Total Oomras	1,568	1,208,899
Dholera	1,740	285,576
N.-W. Provinces	198	8,055
Rajputana	385	82,989
Sind-Punjab	99	105,943
Broach	——	327,257
Coompta & Dharwar	875	80,921
Westerns-Northerns	592	67,143
Cocoanada	——	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	817	51,247
Persian	——	6,709
American	——	72,088
Egyptian & African	242	135,381
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	——	88
Total	6,516	2,432,309

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 13th July. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,754	364,376
Japan & China	2,500	1,132,803
Coast Ports	300	25,788
Up-country by Rail	——	123,975
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	——	7,296
Total	6,554	1,654,238

TEJIMANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Broach Cotton A./M.	40	8	0
Silver Shravan	1	0	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	12	0
Gold Shravan	0	6	0
Gold Bhadarva	0	10	0
Linseed Sept.	0	6	0
Linseed May	1	8	0
Wheat Sept.	0	5	3
Wheat May	0	12	6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Cement Shares Look Up

HYDRO ELECTRICS VERY STEADY

Bombay, July 20.

The local share Bazar displayed cheerful tone to-day with a fairly good enquiry for shares. There was impressive demand for Cement shares and Indian Cement was very favourite which ruled strong and other Cement shares followed up. In the Hydro. Electric Group both Andhra and Power shares were very steady and Tata Steel shares also fared well. Even Burma shares displayed good undertone. Mill shares were quiet but steady with a small improvement. The market is fearing unfavourable reports of a local mill group which are expected to be released in the course of three or four days. The undertone of the market is healthy and further improvement is expected in Andhra, Power, Cement and Steel shares. There was a lull in the securities

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 20.

om. Dyeing 811; 15; 14;
Century 248; 50;
Central India 338, 40;
Colaba 98;
Crescent 70;
Fazulbhoy 375; 74; 80; 78;
Kohinoor 170; 71;
New Great 188; 191;
Pearl 247; 52; 51; 52;
Simplex 92.
Swadeshi 277; 30;
Bundi 25-14; 26-10; 8;
I Cement 285; 92; 91; 96; 95 96.
T Steel Dfd. 220; 22; 21;
T. Steel Ord. 56/2; 4; 6; 4;
B. Steam 286; 87;
B. Burma 412; 13; 116; 15.
Tata Hydro 159/1; 159/6;
Andhra 1445; 56;
Tram. Ord. 139/6; 139-11.

section as the recent rapid rise is likely to induce free deliveries of actual scrips. Most the recent improvement was due to investment buying which was followed by speculative enthusiasm anticipating new rupee loan.

Bombay Dyeings touched 815/10 to close at 813/2. Fazuls advanced to 380 to close at 376/14. Pearls, however, improved to 251/4. New Greats also looked up to 190. Swadeshis were stagnant at 280. Andhras eased to 1450 after touching 1455. Powers closed at 1027/8. Bundies appreciated to 26 Indians looked up to 292/8 and Katnis rose to 295. Shahabads were steady at 282/8. Bombay Burmas were on balance unchanged at 413/12. New issues improved to 139/6. Steels were quiet and closed at 56/4. Deferreds finished at 220/10

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 20.

Ahmedabad Advance	341/4
Bombay Dyeing	813/2
Century	250
Central India	339/6
Colaba Land	99/6
Crescent	67/3
Dawn	446/12
Ebrahim Pabaney	140
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	376/14
Gokak	124/6
Hindustan	1890
Indian Mfg.	1725-0
Indian Bleaching	193/12
Indore Malwae	371/4
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	171/4
Lakshmi	370
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0

Oosmanshai Mills	123
Pearl	252/8
Phoenix	336/4
Sholapur	3300
Sassoon Silk	51
Swan	70-10
Simplex	81/14
Swadeshi	280
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnu Mills	1610
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	104/12
Baroda Bank	90
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23/4
Imperial F.P.	1187/8
Imperial P.P.	293/12
Union Bank	4-6
HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	152/8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1451/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	139/6
Broach Electric	11-12
Karachi Electric	135-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	159/6
Tata Power Ordy.	1027/8
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	26-8
Gwalior Cement	75/8
Indian Cement	292/8
Katni Ord.	295
Katni Cement Def.	1072/8
Okha Cement	118/12
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15/8
Shahabad Cement	282/2
Shivrajpore	19/8
United Cements	56/8
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	267/8
Bombay Tram Pref.	76
Central India Pref.	498-12
Katni 1st Pref.	115
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14/1
Tata Hydro Pref.	121/14
Tata I & S 1st Pref.	157-8
Tata 2nd Pref.	39/8
Tata Power Pref.	1265
Vishnu Pref.	632-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	801/4
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	80-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	31-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-8
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-8
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	705-0
Upper Sind Light	85-8
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	208/2
Br. Burma Petrol	3/4
Bombay Burma Old	414/6
Bombay Burma New	139/6
Bombay Steamer	287/8
Bombay Telephone	87
Belapur Sugar	192/8
Indian Radio Ordy.	437-8
Indian Radio Def.	442/8
Indian Mercantile	42/8
McKenzizes	59
New India Assurance	25
Jupiter Insurance	11/8
Oriental Insurance	3030
Vulcan Insurance	3/6
Port Canning	652-8
Scindia Steam	12/7
Tata Construction	63
Tata I and S Ordy	56/4
Tata Def.	220/10
Tata Oil	21/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 19.

Broach July/A. Opening 214½; Highest 214¾; Lowest 214½; Close 214¼.

Broach A./May Opening 235¾; Highest 235¾; Lowest 235½; Close 235½.

Oomra July Opening 204; Highest 204; Lowest 203¾; Close 203¾.

Oomra D./J. Opening 206¾; Highest 206¾; Lowest 206½; Close 206¾.

Bengal July Opening 168; Highest 168; Lowest 166¾; Close 166¾.

Bengal D./J. Opening 175; Highest 175; Lowest 174¾; Close 174¾.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, July 19.

Spot Silver 40 1/8—1/4c.
July Delivery 39.80—1.00c.
Tone:—Easy.

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, July 20.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	5	4	0
Linseed May	5	6	0
Wheat Sept.	7	4	3
Wheat May	7	6	0

Tone:—Quiet.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—October 72; January 55; March 50.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach J./Aug. 1933 (211)—Liverpool July 6.06 Rs. 52¾ at Exchange 1/6

Broach A./May 1934 (232)—Liverpool May 1934 6.23 Rs. 39¾ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay — New York:—Broach A./May (232)—New York May (12.03) Rs. 46 at 4.81 Cross Rate.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 19.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.95
Amsterdam	8.23-3/4
Brussels	23.81
Madrid	39.78
Milan	63.04
Berne	17.21-1/2
Paris	84.90
Prague	112.37
T.T. London on New York	4.82-3/4

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 19.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 20/10-1/2 July sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 21/7-1/2 Sep./Dec.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1933

Simla Bangs Door To Peace

Mahatma's Alternative Scheme To C. D.

Would Have Been Acceptable To Congress And Government Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

In reply to certain questions asked by the London "Daily Herald," Gandhiji has sent the following reply:

"Since the Viceroy turned down my very simple request not accompanied by any condition, there is no present prospect of peace. I made every effort that was humanly possible, but when the door is banged in my face I have become helpless. The informal Conference was favourable to peace.

REINSTATEMENT OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

It is difficult to say what would have been the basis of peace, but it would certainly have been reinstatement at the very least of Irwin-Gandhi Pact in so far as it was possible, for I could show that there was breach not by the Congress but by the Government of that Pact.

"The White Paper has satisfied no party. It will never satisfy the Congress. I would not have discussed the White Paper at the interview. I had a wholly different scheme which would have been acceptable both to the Government and Cogress."

C. D. By Individuals.

The "Acting President of the Congress is stopping mass Civil Disobedience, including the no-tax campaign. He is also tabooing secret methods, and since the Congress Organisations can only function through secret methods he is scrapping all Congress Organisations for the time being. Civil Disobedience will, therefore, be confined to individual effort. Individuals will offer disobedience on their own responsibility without expectation of financial or other help. You ask what I should do if the movement becomes violent.

Prompt Remedy For Violence.

"I can only say that since it had remained non-violent under gravest provocation, it is not likely now to become violent, but if it does I know I have a prompt remedy for it."

Mahatma Gandhi visited the Sabarmathi Ashram on Wednesday and had a talk with the inmates for a long time.

Mahatmaji leaving the Ashram after being there for about five hours, with Dr. Spiegal (on his left), his German disciple.

SAINT SINCERITY OF WHITEHALL!

Hoare Advertises His Political Ware At Joint's Dinner

LONDON, July 20.

A unique event in the history of Indo-British connection occurred last evening when all the members of the Council of State and the Assembly, at present in London, joined to entertain the Secretary of State at a dinner at Hotel Victoria. Distinguished guests included the rulers of Morvi, Mahmudabad, Rajpipla Baria and Parlakimedi and Lord Derby, Lord Lothian, Lord Brabourne and Lord Snell.

Sir Muhammad Yakub presiding garlanded Sir Samuel Hoare amid loud applause with a garland "which had travelled 6,000 miles."

DIVINE DISPENSATION.

Sir Phiroz Sethna paying a tribute to Sir Samuel Hoare's fight for India's cause, said that Indians were grateful for the benefits that Britain had conferred on India, but England must not forget that the British Empire could not have been established but for the Indian connection. "It is a divine dispensation that brought us together. We shall advance together in future with greater glory an dadvancement of both. Much depended on the individual who was the Secretary of State." In this connection Sir Phiroz paid a tribute to Mr. Wedgwood Benn who, with Lord Irwin, originated the first Round Table Conference. (Applause). It was for Sir Samuel Hoare to put the coping stone. Everyone felt that he was doing his utmost to further India's interests. "We hope he is able to convince the Select Committee that the White Paper is the least that should be done".

HOARE REPLIES.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying, said that work with so many distinguished Indian legislators had been very valuable to British Parliamentarians. He hoped that he had not been unhelpful to Indians and pointed out that apart from the Select Committee there were scarcely less important inquiries connected with railways and the Reserve Bank, which progressed very satisfactorily, a feature of these being the amount of agreement between Indian and British experts. He regarded it more than formal honour that he had been given an opportunity of meeting of so many Indians and legislators. He said: "We may not always agree" but hoped that the result of the association during the last three years would be that not only the Secretary of State but also the India Office would not be regarded with suspicion with which they were sometimes regarded. (Applause).

EVIDENCE BEFORE "JOINT."

Referring to his evidence at the Select Committee, Sir Samuel confessed that he was taking a risk, but he relied on his friends, British and Indian, to realise that it was a risk and to give him credit for sincerely attempting to show what was in his mind and in the mind of the Government. Whatever might be the immediate result and however much his views might be misrepresented outside, he hoped that nobody would think that he deceived them or withheld his opinions. (Applause). "I hope that when Indian delegates return to their country there will be no doubt that they know my mind and that I know theirs". (Applause).

CRITICAL TIME.

Sir Samuel Hoare reminded the legislators that they were living in a critical time of the history of representative institutions which were attacked on all sides, and urged them to cling thereto and eschew dictatorships. (Applause).

Sir Samuel concluded his speech expressing his best wishes for the development of the Indian Federal Constitution on sound representative lines. He felt that lines laid down in the White Paper provided an ever widening opportunity for development. He then proposed health of Sir Mahommad Yakub.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO SEE MIRABEN

Asks Bombay Government For Permission

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a telegram to the Government of Bombay asking their permission to see his English disciple, Miraben (Miss Slade) who is in the Sabarmati Jail.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary, informed the Associated Press that as Gandhiji was here, he thought he had better seek an opportunity of seeing Miraben, as there was no knowing when he would be able to see her, if he did not do so immediately, and as evidently he did not expect the Superintendent of the Prison to give him permission on his own authority he had applied for permission himself.—A. P.

NAZIS DISCOVER COMMUNIST PLOT

22 Persons Injured In Battle With Police

BERLIN, July 19.

Communist activity throughout the country reported by the police, includes the discovery of 221 rifles and ammunition in a deserted mine at Thuringia. Many hand grenades and explosives in the neighbourhood of Dresden, and thousands of Communist pamphlets in the streets of Goerlitz, Silesia, believed to have been dropped by an aeroplane.

A number of arrests were made, including 22 persons at Dinlein Hanover, as a sequel to the exchange of revolver shots, in which policeman and several communists were severely wounded.—Reuter's Special Service.

DOLLAR SLUMPS AGAIN

Weakness Attributed To Speculation

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Despite the drop in the dollar on London below the old parity, it is believed in well-informed circles that President Roosevelt still considers that any stabilisation at present would check the rise of prices in the United States.

The weakness of the dollar is attributed largely to speculation in a thin market, and forward purchases on foreign exchanges by American importers, anxious to protect themselves from a hovered nearby.—Reuter.

TWENTY CHINESE PIRATES KILLED

Daring Raid Fails To Effect Release Of British Officers

DAIREN, July 19.

The Japanese and Manchukuo authorities working in conjunction, made a daring and nearly successful raid on the Chinese pirates holding the three British marine officers captive. The authorities located the pirates' lair in swamps in the Panshan District.

Twenty pirates were killed in the ensuing attack, their homes and seven junks were burned, but the remainder just managed to escape taking the captives with them.—Reuter.

REVELATIONS IN BETUL RIOT CASE

Passage-At-Arms Between Prosecutor And Defence Counsel

BETUL, July 19.

At the resumption of the Betul Riot Case, the whole day was taken by the defence counsel cross-examining Narbada Prasad, alias Kallu (Prosecuton witness No. 4), who admitted seeing the nephew of Ramnath (Prosecution witness No. 2) and having given evidence in the Mutation Case in favour of Fooler, after he left the employ of the accused Ramshanker Misra and Radhelal. He also stated that he heard from accused Sheo Prasad that grain belonged to Fooler. The witness was not injured at all.

To-day's proceedings were marked by occasional breezes, when the public prosecutor and the defence counsel exchanged passage at arms over the relevency of questions put to the witness.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CHIPLUN

Rivers Overflow In Ratnagiri District

RATNAGIRI, July 20.

It is reported that Chiplun also experienced an earthquake shock at 5-15 a. m. on Monday.

The monsoon is in full swing throughout the district. Rivers are overflooded. There has been temporary suspension of traffic due to flood water rushing into towns. No loss of life and property has been reported so far.

Agricultural operations are going on in right earnest.—A. P.

RUBBER PRICES IRREGULAR

Wheat Attracts Buyers

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 19.

On the Stock Exchange although there was profit taking especially among leadng Industrials, Rubber shares caused some irregularity, and no particular new feature presented itself. The undertone allround was good.

Wheat further responded to bullish American reports. Rubber continued active, but prices fluctuated.

Wall Street opened steady but was later reactionary.

BEARS ACTIVE IN WALL STREET

7,463,000 Shares Sold On Wednesday

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, July 19.

There was a deluge of selling in the stockmarket. The turnover to-day totalled 7,463,000 shares, the largest since May 1930. "Wet" issues were most affected and dropped seven to twenty-five points. Grain markets plunged down and closed weak. The break is attributed to reports that bankers are considering the restriction of loans for speculation, and brokers are raising marginal requirements.

BREACH ON B. B. C. I. RAILWAY LINE

ABU ROAD, July 19.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway, wires as follows:—

"Due to heavy rain the line has been breached between Bala Road and Lakhtar at a mile 67|14, for about 20 rail lengths. The transhipment has become impossible at present. Hope to do transhipment to-morrow afternoon and through running is expected by to-morrow evening. The 49 Up train terminated at Bala Road and returned to Wadhwan. A duplicate G.B.S. 6 Up has been arranged from Viramgam. All Up trains will terminate at Wadhwan and all Down trains wil terminate at Lakhtar."—A. P.

DOLLAR DECLINES TO 4.87

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 19.

The Dollar declined to 4.87 bringing sterling to parity for the first time since Britain's abandonment of the Gold Standard. Dollars were offered generally. The advance of Sterling somewhat adversely affected the commodity markets, but the Stock Exchange was not affected.—Reuter.

BRITAIN OFFERS TO EXCHANGE U. S. GOLD BONDS

Result Will Increase Principal And Reduce Interest

LONDON, July 20.

As a sequel to the United States going off gold, the British Treasury offer to exchange 1,36,000,000 dollars, 20 year, 5-1/2 percent gold bonds outstanding from the loan of 2,50,000,000 dollars raised by the British Government in the United States in January 1917 on the basis of £260 2-1/2 percent bonds repayable in London on February 1st 1937 for every 1,000 dollars gold bonds.

If the offer is fully accepted the result will be to increase the principal from £28,000,000 to £35,000,000, but to reduce the interest from £1,540,000 to £886,000 yearly.

TROTZKY TO RESIDE IN SOUTH OF FRANCE

PARIS, July, 19.

The French Government authorised Trotzky to reside in the South of France including Corsica for reasons of health.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR COUNCIL

Extension Of Agreement Period For Three Years

LONDON, July 19.

The World Economic Conference to-day received a further report from the International Sugar Council, stating that the countries which were parties to the existing sugar agreement (except Cuba and Belgium), are prepared to extend the agreement period for three years, on the understanding that they will succeed in reaching international convention with the other principal countries before the end of the year.

A gesture of co-operation was made by the wheat importing countries at a meeting this afternoon, when it was agreed to submit a recommendation to the exporting countries at their meeting at 10 a.m. to-morrow, whereby they are reported to have agreed to increase the amount of wheat they will import each year.—Reuter.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT JODHPUR

Two Dacoits Shot Dead By Police

ALLAHABAD, July 20

A Jodhpur report states that the police chased a number of dacoits driving away a large number of cattle stolen in the hills near Mekwana. During the pursuit the raiders opened fire. The police were consequently obliged to reply and shot dead two dacoits and wounded one while others escaped.—A. P.

A successful at home was given in London by Maharaja of Parlankimedi and the Kumararaja of Venkatagiri on behalf of the All-India landholders.—Reuter.

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